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Are a Higher Type of
Democracy"—Lenin

ESTERN ORGAN OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY U.S.A.
(SECTION OF THE COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL)

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170,000 MAY LOSE JOBS IN S.E.R.A. CRISIS

Small Farmers, Cotton Pickers Smash C.S. Prosecution Lies

VIOLENCE URGED BY EMPLOYERS, WITNESSES SAY

FAMILY OF PICKERS TELL
OF BEING SLUGGED
BY VIGILANTES

By Michael Quin.

SACRAMENTO, Monday, Feb. 25.—Small farmers and pickers from the San Joaquin Valley testified today in behalf of the fifteen Criminal Syndicalism defendants. Not only were the lies of the prosecution accusing the defendants of planned violence in connection with agricultural strikes completely smashed, but a powerful indictment was flung against the big owners, the finance companies and the mining companies.

California capitalism was more truly on trial in this court room today than the fifteen workers. Prosecutor McAllister and his frame-up machine were on the defensive from the minute the first witness took the stand. There were dramatic moments as the true stories of wages, conditions, demands and struggles fell from the lips of eye witnesses and participants.

The strong contrast between the studied, rehearsed lies of the prosecution witnesses and the smashing truth given in today's testimony was so marked that one word of the defense witnesses out-balanced hours of talk by McAllister's dupes.

* Family of Cotton Pickers.

Cotton pickers in the San Joaquin for fifteen years. Mr. and Mrs. Hershel Bowen and their eighteen-year-old son, James Bowen, told the true story of working conditions and the strike of 1933. McAllister's tower of lies crumbled like sand before their simple, dramatic statements.

During the strike, Bowen had been a member of the strike committee of the Cannery and Agricultural Workers' Industrial Union. He told of how armed vigilantes had overtaken him on the highway, threatened him and threatened lynching; how another band under the leadership of Guy Lowe came around to his home on a Sunday with more threats and intimidations. During all this time the strike committee recently composed of the workers' against being provoked into any violence.

Mrs. Bowen related the incidents she had gone through with her husband, including encounters with the armed growers.

Their son, testified he had been

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AMADOR MINE STRIKE STRONG AS PICKETS KEEP OUT SCABS

JACKSON, February 25.—The determined fight of the gold miners of Amador county for recognition of the Mother Lode Miners Union, for increase in wages, and for proper safety conditions, presents the deadly miner's disease of silliness, is now finishing its fifth month. The 600 miners who went out on strike October 1 of last year are just as solid as ever. Already they have forced the owners of the Central Eureka mine to give in to their demands, to recognize the union and arbitrate wages.

The other mines are closed tight, except the Argonaut, where a pitiful small force of local riffraff scabs, some of whom cannot even handle the necessary tools, are escorted in and out of the mine by the armed vigilantes. But the mineowners, getting more and more desperate as the high price of gold, now \$35 an ounce dangles before their eyes are planning to bring in more scabs.

Daily the militancy of the miners is increasing as they learn that they can match every card in the bosses' hand. When the bosses tried to starve them out by having the local SERA stop relief, mass pressure forced the Administration in Washington to provide jobs for all strikers.

Getting frightened at the length of the strike and their inability to get scabs the mineowners as usual have resorted to a campaign of terror. Local business

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CORONER'S JURY OKEHS MURDER OF 2 STRIKERS

IMPERIAL VALLEY THUGS
WHITWASHED BY
INVESTIGATORS

By Michael Quin.

EL CENTRO, Calif., Feb. 25.—Following the brazen precedent of the Visalia jury which a year ago whitewashed the ranchers who murdered cotton strikers at Pixley, the coroner's jury here refused to place blame on the things who last week murdered two strikers in cold blood. The killings were witnessed by hundreds of workers who were at the picket line when the gunmen opened fire, murdering Paul Knight and Elfred Hamaker.

Knight was murdered when the pickets were going to march through the Wahl shed four abreast as they had at the other sheds. Officers and guards at the gate did not halt them but just outside the shed in the grounds a couple of armed scabs opened fire without warning. One gunman on a truck was emptying his gun into a group of women pickets when Knight grabbed the gunman's leg to prevent him from shooting.

The gunman lowered his gun and shot Knight through the back, severing his spinal column. Knight died leaving a wife and two children. At the coroner's inquest into the murder of the strikers armed guards kept every one from within a block of the courthouse. The coroner's jury returned an open verdict, refusing to place the blame on the murderers of the striking workers, thereby exonerating them for this foul act and tacitly giving approval for further similar murders.

The El Centro chief of police, Oswald, has obtained a new type of Thompson machine gun and four of the largest type gas tanks, together with additions to his already large store of gas bombs.

Imperial valley shippers are trying to recruit scabs in San Diego, offering sixty and seventy cents an hour, with three months' work and hotel accommodations furnished. SERA transient workers have flaily refused offers made to them to scab on their fellow workers.

Legislature to Act On 48 Bills Vtally Affecting Workers

By Murray.

When the Legislature reconvenes on March 5, after the 30-day recess, it will take under consideration 48 bills of paramount importance to California workers and farmers. These bills fall naturally into two categories.

There are 22 favorable working class measures, including bills for Unemployment Insurance at the expense of the employers, for repeal of the vicious C.S. Law, for collective bargaining, for free speech, for abolition of child labor, for workers' right to picket and hold meetings free from police interference, for investigation of vigilantes, etc.

Twenty-six vicious anti-working class measures have been introduced. Bill calling for the suppression of working class organizations, for the outlawing of strikes, for the favoritism of schools and colleges, for the fingerprinting of militant working class leaders, for the suppression of free speech and workers' rights, etc.

All of these bills were introduced at the preliminary session of the Legislature and referred to various committees for consideration. The committees have the power of either recommending "kill" by majority vote any one of these bills.

Take for example the Workers' Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill, Assembly Bill 791. This bill was referred to the Committee on Insurance. Assemblymen on this committee will vote either to recommend or not to recommend this important workers' bill. If it is recommended it will be brought to the Assembly to be voted on by all Assemblymen; if "killed in committee," Assembly Bill 791 will never even reach the floor of the Assembly.

This is why it is of such vital importance that workers and farm-

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The Main Fight—For Unemployment Insurance



HEARST BUILDS POWER OF HIS PAPERS ON FAKE CAMPAIGNS AND PORNOGRAPHY

By L. T. Roy.

18 HETCH-HETCHY WELDERS WIN 3 DAY STRIKE

REDWOOD CITY, Feb. 23.—A three-day strike of eighteen welders working at the Bay cross of the Hetch Hetchy pipe line forced the Western Pipe and Steel Co. to give up the attempt to speed up work here and to fire a foreman notorious for his application of the speed up system. The strike originated when several men were fired for refusing to set a killing pace on the job.

In previous strikes of the Welders' Union, an independent union, the Boilermakers' Union has furnished scabs to break the strike. They do this by claiming jurisdiction over the work of the welders. This time the men sent by the Public Works Authority, when they reached the job and found out a strike was on, returned to their local union meeting at once and urged the union to support the welders. After a lively discussion a motion was passed not to send men to the job and to give every possible assistance to the striking welders. With this support the employers gave in after three days of strike, in which over a hundred men were tied up.

This action by the two unions has increased the desire of the men for affiliation under one union, preferably by having the Welders organized under a sub-charter to the Boilermakers' Union. The men have learned that workers must stick together and not allow the bosses to divide them by playing on jurisdictional disputes between rival unions.

NOTICE!

All workers are urged to send in their Western Worker Collection Lists. Only a small number have been turned in so far. They must all be returned so that the War Chest Committee can check up on the standing of the drive.

There are hundreds of dollars outstanding on the drive which we know nothing about as these lists are being held by comrades.

The Western Worker Committee urges all organizations in San Francisco to arrange no affairs for Saturday evening, March 23. Keep this date open! On March 23, there will be an "End-of-the-Drive" affair for the Western Worker in San Francisco. An excellent program is being arranged. Western Worker War Chest Drive Committee.

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March 10 Jobless Congress Gains Wide Support At S.F. United Front Conference

S.P. CONVENTION REJECTS OFFER OF UNITED FRONT

ROSS IS REFUSED FLOOR
AT BAKERSFIELD
SESSION

BAKERSFIELD, Feb. 23.—The State Convention of the Socialist Party, in session at the Labor Temple here today, again reaffirmed its political bankruptcy.

The delegates assembled, under the experienced steam-rolling guidance of Cameron King, their chairman, voted unanimously to reject an offer for united front action made by District 13 of the Communist Party and brought to the Convention by Lawrence Ross, representing the District Executive Committee.

Before the convention opened, Ross handed in to a session of the outgoing executive committee of the United Front letter from the Committee, his credentials and a written request that he be given the floor when the question is taken up on the agenda. Ross was told to return at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

* Rehearsed Motion Made.

Shortly thereafter, the united front letter, the credentials and the request for the floor were read to the delegates. Immediately after the reading, a delegate who had evidently been carefully rehearsed jumped up and made the motion that "we refuse the proposal for a united front with the Communist Party and that Comrade Ross be not granted the floor to speak."

Cameron King, San Francisco City Hall flunkie who had been the prime mover in keeping the Communist Party off the ballot in 1932, immediately put the motion to vote, and no dissenting voice being heard, declared it passed unanimously.

Scidlen Osborn, a delegate from Palo Alto, tried to get the floor before the vote was taken but was not recognized.

A delegate was sent out to inform Ross, who had been kept waiting outside the convention hall, of the action taken by the delegates. The result of the consistent refusal of the State Committee of the Socialist Party to enter into united front action with the Communist Party was seen in the organizational report prepared for the convention by the outgoing

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8.)

One-Man Car Scheme Beaten 9-2 As Result Of Wide Protest

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 26.—As a result of a wave of protest, particularly from A. F. of L. workers, the Board of Supervisors yesterday voted down the proposal to turn loose the dangerous one-man cars on the streets of this city. The vote was 9 to 2, only Jesse Colman and A. M. Brown voting for this move that would lay off 1500 platform men.

Andrew Gallagher, who long has posed as a friend of labor, and is still a "labor leader," proposed an amendment permitting one-man cars in certain zones, and a vague limitation of the number of men to be fired yearly as a result. This too, was beaten 7 to 4.

Samuel Kahn, president of the Market St. R. R. Co., has based his request for the one-man system on an alleged need of \$750,000 more profits a year. The whole lay-off being "made necessary," according to him, "by the arbitration award on hours and wages last year. He threatens bankruptcy proceedings as a result of the defeat. This would put the company under Federal control and could put aside the arbitration award, reduce wages and lay off men as it sees fit.

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SESSIONS ON MARINE BODY NEARLY OVER

CONVENTION OF DELE
GATES WILL BE HELD
IN THE SPRING

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 26.—A constitution and by-laws of the proposed West Coast Marine Federation are being drafted behind closed doors at the Labor Council this week. Representatives of the six major marine unions have been in session more than a week and the conference is expected to continue for at least two more days.

A convention of delegates will be held this Spring to work out further plans in the federation which it is expected will involve practically all marine and allied unions on the Pacific Coast.

Harry Bridges, militant leader of the San Francisco local of the International Longshoremen's Association has been leading the battle to include as many maritime unions as possible.

As the plans now stand, five delegates will be chosen from each of the major marine organizations while the L. A. will be entitled to ten delegates.

No strike will be terminated without a majority vote of all unions represented in the proposed federation.

The agreement between the L. A. and the shipowners expires September 30, 1935, as does that between the International Seamen's Union and the shipowners.

Conrad Darcy will speak on "An Exposure of Hearst's Lies." The meeting is being held under the auspices of the Western Worker in connection with its annual subscription and war chest drive, closing a few days later. Admission is 25 cents. A musical program will be given in addition to the main feature.

All organizations are requested not to arrange conflicting affairs on this date.

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 25.—San Darcy, district organizer, Communist Party, will be the principal speaker at a huge workers' press rally, Friday, March 15, at 8 p.m., at Mason Opera House, 127 So Broadway.

Conrad Darcy will speak on "An Exposure of Hearst's Lies." The meeting is being held under the auspices of the Western Worker in connection with its annual subscription and war chest drive, closing a few days later. Admission is 25 cents. A musical program will be given in addition to the main feature.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8.)

A. F. OF L. UNIONS SEND DELEGATES TO SUPPORT FIGHT

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 26.—State relief heads yesterday announced that unless the National Congress supplies further funds, 170,000 workers on relief projects in California will receive huge wage cuts through being transferred to direct relief. Orders from Washington demand that all SERA projects now operating must be closed by the end of March.

While the local relief fakers were attempting to find ways and means of "softening" the blow to the thousands in California dependent upon meager relief budgets for their existence, more than 100 delegates and observers met here Sunday afternoon to pledge the support of their organizations to the Workers' State Unemployment Insurance Bill 791 and the State Unemployment Congress at Sacramento, March 10 and 11.

* A. F. of L. Locals.

Included among the delegates were eighteen representing seven American Federation of Labor locals in San Francisco. Thirteen delegates were sent by fraternal and language groups and six came from political organizations.

The conference adopted unanimously a resolution supporting Bill 791 and the Workers' National Unemployment Insurance Bill H. R. 2827. Twenty-five delegates were elected to attend the State Unemployment Congress which is but two weeks away. Various committees were chosen to further the campaign which is being built around the struggle for real social insurance and the State Congress which will climax the fight.

As soon as the conference got under way it became apparent that every delegate was convinced of the necessity of fighting for a type of social insurance that will be paid by the employers and not squeezed from the meager incomes of those still lucky enough to have jobs. Such insurance is embodied in the State Workers' Bill and in H. R. 2827.

* Visiting Committees.

From now until the time of the March Congress, committees will visit scores of San Francisco (Continued on Page 5, Col. 8.)

FOSTER GREETED ON BIRTHDAY BY PARTY LEADERSHIP

NEW YORK, N. Y., Feb. 24.—The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the United States conveyed its warmest fraternal greetings to Comrade William Z. Foster, Chairman of our Party, on his 54th birthday. The Central Committee expresses its deep gratification because of Comrade Foster's gradual return to health and activity after a long and painful illness brought on by ceaseless work in the cause of the working class, by his unselfish devotion to the arduous task that fell upon those who like Comrade Foster are in the leadership of the revolutionary struggle and to whom hundreds of thousands of workers look for direction and inspiration.

On his 54th birthday Comrade Foster sees maturing on the background of the breakdown of capitalism a new and powerful American labor movement whose rise he foresaw and which he took the lead in building—a movement in which the CPUSA takes every day a more important part.

The unprecedented size and militancy of the organization and strike wave of last year directed against many of the most powerful groups of monopoly capitalists, and which brought into the arena of the class struggle huge contingents of workers in basic industries, also revived and gave new life to the splendid traditions deriving from the heroic struggle of the steel workers, the packing

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ORIGINAL DEFECTIVE

Army Employs Secret Spy System To Terrorize Soldiers

Fascist "Black Net Work" Gang Crushes All Liberal Opinion

Army Labels Heywood Brown, Mrs. Roosevelt, As Communists

HONOLULU, T. H., Feb. 17.—The capitalists on the verge of their next imperialist war, are becoming alarmed at the growing working class sympathy in the ranks of the enlisted personnel. The War Dept. fearing this solidarity of soldiers and workers will create disloyalty among the soldiers and endanger the bankers' cause, have issued an order to the departments to purge the ranks of all soldiers holding Communist views.

In the Hawaiian division of the army, this purge is taking on a Hitler-fascist form. The army intelligence Dept. has placed a stool pigeon in each company to act as an informer and to report any soldier who dares to question the status quo.

The informers are members of the American Legion or backward farm elements of the South infested with the lynch spirit and religion. If any soldier is overheard condemning religion, war, speaking for bonus or complaining about conditions in general, he is called before a board of officers and charged with being a Red and a Moscow agent trying to overthrow the government.

Persecution
He is threatened with twenty years of imprisonment if he is ever heard complaining again. Soldiers who cannot be frightened through threats or grilling intimidations, are denied ratings or are reduced on framed charges, if they have any ratings, and are sent back to the States.

The Intelligence Dept. is so ignorant in questions of a political nature that they are using a book called the Red Net Work as a guide to determine dangerous radicals. The author of Red Net Work being as ignorant on principles of Communism as the Intelligence Dept. has lured every Socialist, fascist or liberal Congress member to Mrs. Roosevelt as a Red group trying to sovietize America. Still copying from the Red Net Work, the "intelligent" department set up a so-called emergency organization called the Black Net Work.

It consists of ten officers from each regiment and an unknown number of stool-pigeons and legions from the enlisted men. The Black Net Work is supposed to be an emergency group though no information is given out on the nature of the emergencies handled.

Secret Group
Everything is in the dark. Maybe that is why they called it Black. A call comes in to the telephone operator: "Connect me with the 35th Infantry Black Net Work." The operator calls the 35th Infantry Guard House, and says, "Black Net Work calling; and hangs up."

The corporal of the Guard calls one of the Black Net Work officers on a form in the guard house. The corporal says, "Black Net Work calling," and hangs up. Neither guard nor operator knows who called the Black Net Work officers.

News leaked out from one of the informers, "that these emergencies were 'reds' and when any of us fellows on the inside hear a group of men talking against the government we call in."

Call For Police.
A call went in that a group of Reds was meeting in a grandstand of the 13th Field Artillery Ball Park. The Intelligence Dept. rushed there but found no one. The Intelligence officer declared his telephone wire was being tapped by Reds and that they were tipped off in time to escape. As a result the division switch board operator was called in, accused of being a Red, fired from the job and transferred to another branch of service. He was dumbfounded; he didn't even know what a Red was, but anyway he was accused and threatened like many other soldiers who show a spark of independent thinking.

The most brazen of these methods was used against a soldier in

the 19th Infantry. This soldier was heard speaking in favor of the Soviet Union. He was accused of being Russian and a Moscow agent but upon investigation they found that his parents were poor American revolutionary stock. A month ago this soldier was notified, two days before the sailing of an army transport, that he was to make the boat back to the States. He was accused of being a Communist, and the one who wrote the article in the Western Worker about the army searching for troops for ammunition before the President last year. The questioning officer said it was a "mistake" in orders and that "his department had never given orders to search for live ammunition but had told the lower officers to search for blank ammunition that previously had been used in a sham battle." He said when the order got down to bottom the lower officers searched for live ammunition.

Officers Fear Troops
The officers were only trying to cover up their fear of their own troops. What damage would blank shells have done anyway? And why did they take the ammunition away from the sentinels and the guard houses if they were looking for blanks only?

The soldiers questioned had never known an article had been written about the search. Because they could not stick him with anything except being an atheist they tried to place a framed charge of robbery against him and accused him of robbing the 19th Infantry Barber Shop. But the framing officials slipped up badly on the case because the soldier happened to be out of the post at the time of the alleged robbery and had definite proof of his whereabouts.

After making such a botch of the frame they feared to let the soldier go back to his company because he would expose their crooked tactics. They had a special car to place him on the transport. When the transport reached Ft. Meade he was placed under armed guard and marched with prisoners. At Fort McDowell the station for discharging, he was placed in jail in order to keep him from talking about his case. So anxious were the officials to get rid of him that they called the medical officer at eight o'clock at night to give him a physical examination for discharge next morning.

Next morning he was marched under armed guard to Fort Maclellan. He was kicked out of the army "conscience" of the government but they were forced to give him an honorable discharge because his character was excellent. The only reason they gave was that "he was too wise for his own good."

We men still in the army, after this example, may expect anything as the bosses are preparing this next war.

—A Revolutionary Soldier.

FASCIST TROOP IS ORGANIZED AT SAN DIEGO

By P. D.
SAN DIEGO, Calif., Feb. 20.—Casually glancing through the Sunday Union recently, I came across a spread headline, "Exposition Drill Troop Training for Exhibition and Duty as Honor Guard."

The writer of the story pictured the organization of this troop of horsemen as a fine thing for the exhibition. Natty uniforms would make a classy showing etc. But, as now my curiosity was aroused and I carefully read the story.

I read that the Junior Chamber of Commerce was sponsoring the drill troop; that the ranks were being filled by prominent business and professional men; that the organization would be permanent; that it could be used to escort notables in and out of the city, for patrol duty around the exposition grounds and at affairs.

A few days later another story about this troop of horsemen appeared which told how it was progressing and that at a future date a dinner would be held for the troop at which Victor MacLaglen would be guest of honor.

It is the formation of such groups, which appear isolated on the surface, but which underneath are all pretty much interconnected, that the workers must be warned against so that they will know their enemies.

The local group is sponsored by the Junior Chamber of Commerce, which on a national scale is carrying on an anti-working class campaign. The troop is composed of business men and professionals, not of the working class. Playing it up as a feature for the exposition is but the fact that it is planned as a permanent organization. Not only might it be used to escort notables in and out of the city but it might also be used to escort militant workers or strikers out of the city, as well as patrol strike struggles in the interests of the employers, many of whom might even belong to the organization.

Police Join.
With the bringing in of Victor MacLaglen as the proposed guest of honor at the troop's first banquet, the local organization's connection with MacLaglen's proposed state-wide troops of Light Horse Cavalry becomes apparent. The movie star's own troop in Hollywood now numbers over 300 potential fascist troopers as well as a women's auxiliary of 60 or more.

The following is a list of the members of this potential fascist organization: Police Judge Clarence Terry, Earl Roberts, Walter Kelly, Bill Allen, Dr. John Steen, Harry Simpson, Fred Steiner, lawyer and reserve army officer, James Couche, Bob Casey, Dr. George Cruikshank, the troop commander, Phil Fiske, R. Finley, Walter Casey, Jim Henderson, Robert Rapp, Elmer Heald, Jack Burman, Capt. Garner, Fred Simpson, and Col. George Fisher.

Flat Ink.
Mineral oil, 16 oz.
Lampblack, 2 oz.
One raw egg.
Castor oil, 1 oz.
Mix the lampblack with some of the mineral oil into a consistent paste. Then rub in the egg thoroughly. Then add the rest of the mineral oil until it is a uniform running fluidy paste. Then add the castor oil and mix it in thoroughly.

This formula can be used at any time in an emergency or for permanent work, although it does not have the same gloss as the first formula listed.

Any kitchen salad oil such as cotton seed, olive oil and such may be substituted for mineral oil as long as it is not a drying oil such as linseed. It can also be substituted for the Balsam Capaba.

For a blue ink ultramarine blue should be used instead of lampblack; the same change of course can be made for other colors, using green, violet or other paint powders obtainable in a paint store.

S. F. Formula.
This is a formula developed from three years experience by the San Francisco comrades in charge of the propaganda.

1 quart Pennsylvania oil No. 50.
10 oz. of resin.
1 small can of tube of Prussian Blue.
1 half pint lampblack, ground in oil.
First grind the resin fine. Heat the quart of oil to the boiling point, but be careful not to boil it. Add 1/2 pint lampblack then two heaping tablespoonsful of Prussian blue (of powder) then two ounces of ground resin, stirring constantly until all ingredients are fully dissolved. Strain through a tea strainer or any other fine strainer while hot. Do not use until thoroughly cool.

These formulas should be clipped out of here and saved as they are important for comrades to have. Any other comrades having formulas, using simple materials, are urged to send them in together with samples of work done with them.



Striking packers in Heber, Imperial Valley dumping a truckload of lettuce onto the streets. Picket lines were thrown around the sheds by strikers.

RIALTO WORKERS ANSWER ATTACK OF LOCAL EDITOR

By a Worker Correspondent.

RIALTO, Calif., Feb. 26.—In answer to a vicious article in the Rialto Record attacking the workers on relief projects San Bernardino workers recently issued a leaflet exposing the rank hypocrisy of the editor of this slimy sheet.

The Record called for mass firing of workers on relief project "unless the men on the jobs accept 'unlucky work'." The article went on to say that many who are on relief rolls are there because they could not earn a decent wage if they depended upon their honest efforts.

Against such lies the workers of San Bernardino are fighting. As the leaflet pointed out, "the men who are cutting weeds in Rialto are unemployed through no fault of their own. These very men worked so hard, created so much and received so little that they could not buy what they had produced."

Around Colton and Rialto old people are living in filth, dying from lack of medical attention, they are living in shacks with leaky roofs through which the rain pours and the best they can get, if they are lucky enough to get on relief, is about \$20 per month.

Workers, employed and unemployed should organize into workers' clubs and federal unions and affiliate with the San Bernardino County-wide Association of Labor and Relief. Organize into class conscious groups to fight the capitalist editors and all who would further lower our living standards so they can hang on to their profits.

No Scab Lettuce Shall Pass!

Judge Crum Helps Frame-up 5 Transient Camp Seamen In L.A.

By a Seaman.
LOS ANGELES, Feb. 19.—After ten minutes of "deliberation," a jury composed of property owners and business people, found five young unemployed workers guilty of disturbing the peace.

The five young workers are Paul Shapiro, Jack Hopkins, Nick Tugles, Jack Appicci, and N. Newkowsky.

The trial, which lasted a day and a half, was a glaring frame-up. Judge Crum openly supported and abetted the prosecution; he refused to allow any questions and answers pertaining to the causes of the strike; the State's witnesses presented not one bit of incriminating evidence. Had Leo Gallagher, who is opposing Crum in the coming election, been on the bench there would have been no frame-up.

Everts, the superintendent of this FERA camp, testified that the 300 unemployed workers last Feb. 5 formally made a request for the following conditions: a 30-hour work week at 50c an hour, tobacco, and other incidentals. The fellows had been receiving only 30c a day and board and room, which was very poor, for a full day's work. When they didn't work, they just got room and board.

Upon his refusal to grant these demands, the boys themselves took over the management of the camp. Everts had to admit that the camp was never so well-managed as during the two days that the boys were in charge.

On the night of the second day, Feb. 7, these five young workers were arrested for disturbing the peace as follows: three of them were sleeping, one was reading, one was listening to the radio.

Chester Pontoon, night watchman of the camp and stool-pigeon, testified that three of the defend-

ants, as spokesmen for a Committee of 15, representing the entire camp, asked him to leave because of his uncooperative attitude toward the workers; also to get rid of his night stick. This request by the committee was deemed by the prosecution as threatening and intimidating—yet Pontoon himself admitted in cross-examination that he left the camp of his own free will, and returned the next day, and was not harmed.

In their summaries, both Lawyer J. Allen Frankel and Paul Shapiro, who defended himself, exposed the present system which forces young workers to leave home and live in these camps; that the boys did not get paid enough for their work. Shapiro also stated that Everts had threatened him for his militant activity in organizing the boys in the camp.

Ex-Co-Op Leader Wants Too Much SERA Aid Probed

By H. A.

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 18.—Pat May, former chairman of the Unemployed Cooperative Distributors Association, which attempted to reduce the unemployed of the county to a diet of carrots, fig jam and decayed fish, recently attacked the SERA before the citizen's relief committee.

The carrot-patch-reformer, who tried to make members of his association vote for Herbert Hoover in 1932, failed to protest against the starvation subsistence level of SERA relief but complained because some people were assertively getting too much. He demanded that the committee investigate "chiselers" who are getting relief from more than one charitable agency.

The Fight of the Small Dairymen Against Present T. B. Ordinance

By C. P.
The small dairymen of California are today against one of the most serious problems that any group of farmers has ever faced—the T. B. Eradication ordinance. This ordinance is in contradiction with the law governing T. B., but the eradication is under control of the AAA.

In Tulare county many of the small dairymen were practically wiped out or so badly affected that they no longer remain in the dairy business. Louis J. Cochlo, a representative of the dairy interests, gave the following figures before the Fresno supervisors recently:

"Out of 722 young and old stock tested, 388 reacted (showed T. B. indications). This is 46.8 per cent. of the whole." Further figures showed that out of 537 head of old stock producing cows tested, 312 reacted, a percentage of 58 per cent. This report was of Tulare county.

The Tulare county cow testing association show only a small drop in butter fat where the average of reactors for the county was approximately 15 per cent. Small dairies are losing about 46 per cent. One of the worst examples is that of Mr. Costa of Madera county who lost forty out of forty-five by the test, the cows being killed as unfit.

Monopoly Move.

The last two years have shown the farmer that the destruction program of the AAA is no solution for the crisis in agriculture. Today after this mass destruction of food the situation of the farmer is even worse than when it started. Behind the main idea of the corporation is aiding the corporation farms and setting up monopolies in basic commodities. The T. B. Eradication move puts the dairy industry in the control of Bordens, Danish and other large dairy corporations by wiping out the small dairymen.

The small dairymen of a number of counties responded to this eradication move by calling meet-

ings, and getting out petitions. But they put their trust in a couple of lawyers to save them, and this plan showed a clean sweep made but no attempt to save the small dairymen. Why did not these two lawyers use the petitions to get out an injunction against the supervisors? The main reason was—How much can we milk out of the farmer with our promises? This milking is carrying on with a fee of ten cents a cow which will bring in thousands of dollars.

Look at one paragraph from the membership application blank:

"I further agree to ratify the articles of incorporation and all by-laws regularly adopted by the corporation and pay all dues, assessments and demands of every kind upon demand of the President or Board of Directors of the corporation; also, any and all damages that may be assessed against me by the corporation." (Note particularly the final phrase!)

This one paragraph contains all that is required to make this association one of the greatest milking machines ever connected by any corporation in carrying through the wiping out of the small farmer, for after signing it he has given full power into the hands of a few to declare so many assessments, dues, damages, and demands of all kinds that he can be completely wiped out.

While the testing racket was being carried out against the small dairymen, this is what the lawyers were doing, having seen an opportunity to make a bank out of the farmers' movement. Why did not Cochlo and Lopez call on the farmers to organize in a central body to fight this eradication and other problems at the very inception?

The farmers themselves must make changes in that cooperative if it is to be a weapon for them instead of a hobble. That's the job we face now, and we can not lose any time about it, either.

Can You Answer These Questions?

(Answers will be found on page 5.)

- 1—When did the bomb explosion take place for which Mooney and Billings were sentenced?
- 2—Why were Mooney and Billings singled out as the victims of the frame-up?
- 3—What role did Martin Swanson, Pickert, and the United Railways play in the case?
- 4—Who were arrested for the crime?
- 5—What was the original sentence against Mooney? Why was it changed?
- 6—What has the A. F. of L. done about the Mooney Case?
- 7—Who are Oxman and MacDonald?
- 8—What organizations were responsible for reviving and popularizing the case?
- 9—What was the Wickersham Commission? What were its findings? Was it the first federal commission to investigate the case?
- 10—On what basis did Mooney demand a new trial? What happened? What was the decision of the Superior Court of the United States on the case?

Here Are 5 Recipes To Make Your Own Mimeo Ink

Formulas Proven by Workers In S. F.; Can Be Made Cheaply

Many comrades have already written in asking for good formulas for making mimeograph inks. Herewith we print those which the District Anti-Prop Department has found to be the most useful.

The cost of commercial mimeograph ink is high and a great deal can be saved by workers manufacturing their own. The other advantages of not being compelled to depend on the few stores which handle such supplies is obvious.

A Cheap Formula.

Mineral oil, 16 oz.
Resin, 4 oz.
Lampblack, 2 oz.
This is a very practical ink, easy to make and leaving a good clean impression.

Boil the mineral oil in powdered resin for five minutes, then allow to cool. Then incorporate thoroughly, little by little, with lampblack until the whole makes a smooth running liquid.

A Better Ink.

Glycerine, 16 oz.
Lampblack, 2 oz.
Powdered Gum Arabic, 1 oz.

Rub thoroughly together the lampblack and Gum Arabic and incorporate with the glycerine until a smooth mixture is obtained. This is a better grade of ink than the first one.

High Grade Ink.

Balsam Copaiba, 16 oz.
Lampblack, 2 oz.
Indigo, 1/2 oz.

Burnt Sienna, 1/2 oz.
Gum Arabic, powdered, 1/2 oz.

Rub the powders together thoroughly, using powdered colors instead of tubes. Then mix in the Balsam Copaiba until a thoroughly smooth mixture is obtained. This will make a high grade ink which will compare favorably with the best. Dick ink which sells for \$2.50 a pound.

RECRUIT IN MASS ORGANIZATIONS

By District Committee Organization
The indifferent results in the recruiting drive for new party members so far brings up the question:

What is the matter with our mass organizations, trade union fractions, and fractions in our Unemployed organizations? Have we no militants in any of these organizations that we can approach for membership into the Party? Or have we begun to take the attitude that all militants are already in the Party?

In the past three months, recruiting from the trade unions, mass organizations, and unemployed organizations has almost completely stopped. If you are a member of an unemployed union, stop and look about you. You will see members of the union who have engaged with you on various local struggles, members who have been out with you to collect signatures for the Unemployment Insurance bill, members who have led strikes on the SERA jobs. Why don't you ask these workers to join the Party?

Why do we recruit more members from our mass organizations, such as the language groups, International Workers Order, the International Labor Defense, the ICOR, etc. Members of these organizations have already carried on working class activities through the organizations. They are, for the most part, class-conscious people, who, with a little push from the Party members within the organization could very easily be persuaded to join the Party.

Then, we have the trade unions. There is no need to go into the importance of recruiting from within the trade unions. Our experience in the maritime strike and the San Francisco General Strike particularly, speak for themselves. Yet in spite of the fact that we realize the importance of recruiting from these unions, comparatively few A. F. of L. members are joining the Party. Are we afraid to ask our fellow-workers to join our revolutionary movement? The militancy of many of these workers we already know. Why then do we hesitate to approach them? By that, we don't mean that we should approach our trade union contacts with an application card in one hand and a pencil in the other. We must first, if we think they are rather vague on the organization and purpose of the Communist Party, explain to them that the Communist Party fights along with them for their immediate needs, and that ultimately, when we have a majority of the working-class and middle-class people. With a little day to day work with us, and a systematic approach of our trade union contacts, a great many of them could be persuaded to join.

ALL FRACTIONS IN LANGUAGE GROUPS, TRADE UNIONS, MASS ORGANIZATIONS should immediately make out a list of the more militant and class-conscious members of their organization, call them together and have a leading comrade present to talk to them about joining the Party. THERE ARE THOUSANDS OF SINCERE CLASS CONSCIOUS WORKERS THROUGHOUT THE DISTRICT WHO HAVE NOT YET JOINED THE PARTY.

WHY? SIMPLY BECAUSE THEY HAVE NEVER BEEN ASKED TO JOIN.

Literature Agents... Here's What Your Job Consists Of

1. A unit literature agent must realize that his task is one of the most important in the whole Party structure; that our literature is the connecting link between the workers and our Party.

2. A unit literature agent is not the only one to sell literature in the unit. He is the one to see to it that he gets literature from the section literature agent and brings it to the members in the unit.

3. He must insist that the question of literature is thoroughly discussed at the unit bureau meeting at least once a month.

4. He must insist that literature be placed on the agenda of every single unit meeting. Literature must not be taken up at the same time as dues; quite often we find the famous point on the unit agenda "dues and literature." The two items should not even come one after the other; they should be separated by another point.

5. When he gets literature from the section, he must get enough to take along and sell to his fellow workers on the job, in the union, in his fraternal or any other organization they may belong to; and, finally, to sell to our neighbors, house to house.

6. This means that when we come to the point of literature on the agenda, the unit literature agent must explain to the other members the importance of every member, first, to buy literature for himself or herself to read and study, and second, for every member to sell outside of the unit meeting.

7. The unit literature agent must know what kind of work each member does; what unions they belong to, what other organizations they are members of, and have their meetings.

8. He must see to it that our members working in the shops and mills and mines have appropriate trade union literature to take to the job. These members must

gain the confidence of the workers and sell them the pamphlets. The first pamphlet you sell the workers will open their eyes. They will want to know more. We must be ready to give them the information. We must be ready with more literature for the comrades belonging to the various other organizations.

9. All comrades must turn in the money for literature sold to the unit literature agent every week. The unit literature agent must pay every penny he receives for literature to the section literature agent every week. Units dealing with the District Literature Department directly must also settle up every week.

10. Unit Literature Funds. Since there are a few thousand units in our Party, the unit literature agent is practically impossible for our Party to give a couple of dollars worth of literature on credit to each unit. This means that each unit should immediately raise a literature fund of at least \$2. This can be raised by taking up a collection, asking for donations from sympathizers, or from the unit treasury. No time is to be lost in raising this literature fund.

11. Literature at every meeting. If it is a union meeting of the A. F. of L., or a company union, or an independent union, or a T. U. U. L. union, we must be there with literature. If it is a meeting of the I. W. O., or the Fraternal Order of Eagles, or the Moose Lodge, Knights of Pythias or Columbus, or the Sons of Italy, or any other meeting—we must be there with literature.

NOTICE
The New Masses has been placed on 75 newsstands in San Francisco. All workers and sympathizers are urged to buy their copies from the nearest dealer. If he does not handle the New Masses, encourage him to do so.

Friends of the New Masses.

Fake Promises of Relief Heads Exposed By Worker

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 19.—Following in part is a letter written by a local worker to Roy W. Pilling, SERA director who recently promised "sweeping reforms" in the administration of relief at Los Angeles. Conditions as exposed by this worker are rapidly becoming worse instead of better. Quoting the letter:

"In accordance with your statement recently, before the Citizens' Emergency Committee, as quoted in the Daily News, that sweeping reform would be instituted in the local administration which functioned so ineffectively that over 15,000 complaints were received in the month of January, let me assure you conditions now are as bad as before. For the past four weeks I have not received a food check, and I have to spend from two to three days standing in line from five to eight hours in getting a grocery order."

The writer of the letter tells how he had been given the usual SERA run-around, accompanied by promises but little else. He succeeded in getting one measly grocery order but at the time of writing the letter had not eaten for three days. He has not seen a single one of the numerous "visitors" who, he was told, would call upon him. The letter concludes:

"In conclusion I wish to protest most emphatically against this discrimination, and ask that steps be taken to remedy this. Ed. Note: Such actions show the right fighting spirit but of themselves can not win the better conditions demanded. Get in touch with the Public Works and Unemployed union, at... and with their support you can win."

Western Worker Drive In L. A.

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 25.—Another mobilization of all party members and sympathizers is being planned for Saturday and Sunday, March 2, and 3, when the entire Los Angeles section will cover the territory in selling an other special edition of the Western Worker.

All units, sub-sections and sympathizers should now start making plans for these two days.

East of the Rockies

Paterson Militants Pole Heavy Vote

PATTERSON, N. J., Feb. 25.—The rank and file ticket scored another significant victory in the elections for general manager and directors of the Paterson Federation here a week ago by electing in an overwhelming majority three candidates for organizers. The rank and file is demanding a recount, charging wholesale fraud by the supporters of the fakers' candidate. The Lovestonites met with crushing defeat when their three candidates received 108,124 and 88 votes respectively in contrast with the rank and file candidates who received 665,540 and 547 votes.

Mine Strike Is Outlawed

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., Feb. 25.—The smashing injunction against the Anthracite Miners of Pennsylvania has been issued to include an order that the officials of the union must immediately call off the strike against the Glen Alden Coal Company. The original injunction had been in effect since February 6; it barred picketing or any other strike activity including the holding of meetings in any of the towns where the company has property. The miners are aroused against the new order and plan to meet it with increased strike activity and efforts to spread the strike to other regions. Frank Petrowsky, one of the two strikers murdered on February 14, was buried last Thursday.

Arizona Bill Would Jail Workers 14 Yrs. For Holding Meets

PHOENIX, Ariz., Feb. 24.—Directing a measure against the militant working class of this state, Rep. J. McKim Goodson of Maricopa County has introduced a bill in the House of Representatives prohibiting the holding of any other radical meetings at which the government is concerned.

Violation would be punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary from one to 14 years.

Since 1928 Arizona has had no criminal syndicalism law. It was in this year that the new state code was adopted by the legislature. In the revision of the code the criminal syndicalism law was deleted because of the growing intensity of the crisis and the strike struggles of the working class in Arizona, the reactionary forces are determined in smashing militant organizations.

Send immediate protests to the Governor, J. E. McSweeney, and to the Clerk of the House of Representatives, Phoenix, Arizona.

GREETS FOSTER

(Continued from Page 1.)

house workers, etc. in 1919 which were organized and led by Comrade Foster.

Millions of workers are now becoming disillusioned with NRA and agitate millions more disaffected with the Roosevelt administration. For this all-important fact our Party can take much credit. From its inception it branded NRA as a cruel fraud foisted upon the working class. On his 54th birthday Comrade Foster sees this A. F. of L. leaders who are working class program he exposed and fought for years being called to account for their espousal of NRA by a militant rank and file movement in the unions in the basic industries that within a year has become a tremendous power and force for progress in the labor movement. Especially is this true of all the steel workers. They have repudiated the reactionary leadership of Mike Tishie in the forefront of those union officials who betrayed the steel workers in 1919.

In the new wave of organization and militant mass strikes that is now developing, directed straight against the denial of elementary rights to workers, Negro and White, foreign born and native born, against the new hunger standard of wages and unemployment relief sponsored by the Roosevelt administration at the demand of monopoly capital, there are already units of workers taking steps of a far better understanding of the fundamental issues involved in these struggles—class against class—than was the case last year.

In behalf of the whole Party and of the American working class for whom we speak directly, we wish Comrade Foster many returns of his birthday and express our cordial appreciation of his services and achievements as a working class leader, a revolutionist, and as the beloved and honored Chairman of the C. P. U. S. A.

C. D. Bangas Phone UN-9529 The Bear Lunch

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Farmers Rally In Relief Struggle

VIRGINIA, Minn., Feb. 25.—More than 1,200 workers and farmers demonstrated here recently at the Farmers' Market under the leadership of the Mesaba Range Relief Committee. The demonstration which set forth demands for increased relief, free hot lunches for school children, feed and seed for the Spring planting was led by the Relief Committee, a broad group elected at a recent workers' and farmers' conference.

Hearing On Workers' Bill Begins

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 25.—Hearings on the State Workers Unemployment Bill, H. 871, have begun at the State House here. The Massachusetts State Action Committee for Unemployment Insurance has called upon all workers and organizations to send committees to appear at the hearings. It further urged that delegations from each neighborhood call upon local State Senators and Congressmen to demand support of the Workers' Bill. Hundreds of postcards, telegrams and resolutions have been sent to the State Administration and the State Department of Labor.

Whitaker to Speak Against War

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 25.—(AP) Wednesday eve, Feb. 27, 8:00 p. m., at the Press Club Building, 325 Sutter St., the American League Against War and Fascism will present a symposium entitled "Can We Stop War?"

Reverend Robert Whitaker, D. D., nationally known clergyman, who has engaged in many anti-war and working class struggles, will be the principal speaker. Among others, Harry Conover, University of California student and Associate Editor of the Pacific Weekly, will speak. Reverend Harry Lane will act as chairman.

Worker "Has Goods" On Fakers, Gets Aid

By a Worker Correspondent.

WASCO, Cal., Feb. 24.—I have had so much trouble with the welfare people at Wasco and Frisco that I haven't been able to get subscriptions for the Western Worker. I wrote a letter to Roosevelt and put a complaint against the welfare office and they put me on a twenty-day shift and let me work it out.

I got a letter from Frisco telling me I did not come under the ERA and that they could not help me under any conditions. Later I got a letter from the welfare office telling me to come there and set a work order. I went down to the office and the lady slammed the notice down on the counter and said I did not get any more work.

I came home to write this letter to the Western Worker and then the lady drove up and said to come down to get a work order next Monday. I had the goods on them so I guess they got frightened and came out with a lot of letters, including one that was sent to me from Washington telling me there would be "no discrimination."

The capitalist nations of Europe today resemble nothing so much as gamblers around a poker table who no longer rely on aces hidden in their various sleeves but hold submachine guns on each other's breasts.

The recent air alliance pact proposals show a realization of this. Britain, France, Belgium and Italy invited Germany to unite in an agreement, not for the defense of Europe, but for the united action of the four against the one which should attack any of the others.

The new war methods, shown both by Japan and Italy, whereby actual war does not wait for a formal declaration, and the fact that each of these countries could with a sudden well planned attack bomb any of the others and within four or five hours paralyze it are responsible. So great is the speed and range of modern bombers that this threat is an actual danger. Only the combined retaliation of the others would make it too risky. The use of armies and navies would of course follow the air action.

Of particular significance, however, is the fact that the greatest air fleet in the world, one which could send hundreds of planes to any part of Europe or the British Isles and return—the Soviet Union—is not included in the invitation. None of these imperialist countries are anxious to unite in a pact which might send them to aid an attacked USSR. Rather, the aim of the whole scheme, with its further proposed pact regarding independence of Austria and the Balkan countries, is to force fascist Germany to turn her known plans of expansion east-

ward, and are in effect offering aid to this proposed step.

No Mitteleuropa, Mr. Hitler.

Britain, in offering the proposal, showed her willingness to permit Germany to return to equal status and asked her to return to the League of Nations. On the other hand, the Nazis are asked to renounce all their aims in regard to Austria, which have particularly come to the fore again with Hitler's urging a plebiscite for Austria similar to that recently held in the Saar. But while Britain actively aided the Nazis in the Saar, lending a hand to their territorialization of the voters, she will not back any expansion southward, indicating that any actions in regard to the independence of Austria must be taken by the other imperialists who demand the status quo in this regard. But her expansion to East—to the Soviet Union—that is another matter.

Already the pact with Poland and the growing understanding and cooperation between Japan, Germany, Poland and Finland surrounding the USSR is strengthening and Britain's proposal must be seen in the light of this, as well as in the fact that for reasons that vary in the different cases she wants no war with any of her

The Truth About The Cotton Strike

By M. B. Kearney.

The cotton business in the San Joaquin Valley, California, for many years has been running just about as the Gins and Finance Companies wanted it. Hunger for the farmers and workers and ease for the Finance companies and large Gins.

The Boswell, Anderson, Clayton and Ellet Gins have large farms. They have men running them that once farmed for themselves and went broke in the cotton business. The Gins call them cotton growers. Many of them cannot get a plow sharpened without an order from the Gins. These men they call the large growers are just the slave drivers for the Gins.

There are any of them that are not dead broke they are worse. They are mortgaged to the Gins and Finance Companies for more than they are worth. Then we have a small farmer that rents land and gets financed by the Gins and the man that owns the land either signs his note or waives his right to his rent into the Gins or Finance Company. They get their money out first. Of the men supposed to own the land, 90 per cent are mortgaged and many have not paid their interest and taxes for years.

Some of them call themselves independent farmers. The small farmer or renter borrows from the Finance Companies about \$200.00 per acre each year (ten dollars per acre for electric power to irrigate with), and the balance is used for incidentals and a small amount with which to feed his family. That \$200.00 per acre represents a bale of cotton per acre. The Finance Companies don't aim to loan money on any land that doesn't produce a bale per acre.

Gins Control, Set Prices.

The Finance Companies compel the grower to pay his bill in cotton at market price less 50 to 75 points off, when the cotton association for the same grade of cotton pays 80 to 100 points on the market. The grower takes from the grower plus their regular rate of interest for the use of twenty dollars for about four months. The winter of 1932 and spring of 1933 the Gins Farmers paid as low as 65 to 70 cents per day to the workers and they had to board themselves. The preferred Mexican labor because they could work them cheaper than the Americans. In the spring after the cotton is up they will go to the growers and ask them to contract enough to pay their bill. In the spring of 1932 and 1933 a great many growers contracted around seven cents. Then in the fall the prices of everything went up so that the growers could not pay their bills. If the grower refuses to set a price on cotton enough to pay his bill, then according to contract the Gins have the right to do so for what they call their own protection.

Around the Gins before picking time a common remark is, "I wonder what they are going to pay for picking this year." The answer will be invariably, "The Gins managers and large growers of the valley will soon hold a meeting and decide what they can pay."

In 1932 they set the price for what picking at 40c per hundred. Of course you can pay more but the Gins don't like this even when they can see that your crop is exceptionally good and they are sure of getting their money out. Families have to ask for relief while they were picking for 40c per hundred. One aim of their system is to keep the growers and workers as close to the bread line as possible. In 1933 they set the price at 60c per hundred lbs. but the price of everything had

Violence Against Strikers Planned By Vigilantes

gone up so that 60c was not any better than 40c in 1932.

The C. & A. W. I. U.

The Cannery and Agricultural Industrial Union had just won a strike at the Tagus Ranch in Tulare where the fruit pickers were working for starvation wages and pending that at their company store. I certainly was starvation, and people that worked there said that if you demanded your pay in money they would deduct 10 per cent.

The Cotton Gins and large cotton farmers were in session; the Cannery and Agricultural Industrial Union sent a Committee to Fresno to confer with the Gins and large growers for the purpose of obtaining a living wage for the cotton picking. The arrival they were refused admittance.

Finally after many efforts to explain to the Gins that it was impossible to live on 60c for picking, the cotton strike was called on October 4, 1933.

The night of October 5 the manager of one of the large farms got together a number of his Gin and farm friends and forced about fifty cotton pickers out of the cabins on the farm where they were lured and one baby that was sick with pneumonia lay on the road all night. In the morning it was taken to the County Hospital and in three days it died. The newspaper said it died of malnutrition. On October 6, Mr. Ellet, manager of the Ellet Gin Company, called a mob meeting in the Ball Park at Corcoran, Calif. The other Gins and large farmers took an active part as well as some small farmers that were lending on the Gins for their financing from year to year. Mr. Ellet, began the meeting by saying, "Fellow growers, we cannot get any protection from the law."

Sweat Shop Owner Forces Workers to Lie About Hours

By a Worker Correspondent.

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 20.—Whether the boss still flouts his blue Eagle or not, does not stop him from carrying out the NRA policy of making the minimum wage the maximum wage.

The Betty Heller Blouse Shop, Cooper Bldg., Ninth and Los Angeles Sts., is even trying to get the operators to commit perjury. The women working in this shop were asked to sign a petition, swearing that none had received less than the minimum wage, that none had worked more than 35 hours, in spite of the fact that both these clauses were being violated. They were also asked to swear that they had received threatening letters from unknown parties ordering them to testify that they had received less than the minimum.

The statement as to threats it was believed was to be used against the union, which has been instrumental in getting back wages paid them. No one knew or heard of any one having received threatening letters of any kind.

This shop is similar in working conditions to other unorganized shops in Los Angeles. New girls are hired and fired every day and although the minimum wage is supposed to be \$18.90, the average earnings run from \$13.00 to \$17.00 per week.

Provides Bail

so the time has come for us to take the law into our own hands and drive the strikers from our farms."

I objected, saying, "Mr. Ellet, the law is you get out a warrant and have it to your County Sheriff and you will get protected." Just then the Gin and Finance gang commenced to holler, "put him out, put him out."

Then they drew up articles of agreement, and went around with it. Not many were signing. Finally it came to Mr. Guberson, president of the First National Bank of Corcoran, Calif. He read it and objected to the words "eliminate the strikers." Mr. Ellet called Mr. Guberson into the arena and they changed it so it read legally "eliminate," as if there was anything legal about the whole transaction.

Mr. Ellet appointed committee: of two at Guernsey, Waukena, Tipton, Piskey and various other towns. He then instructed the committees to report to him every day and if they wanted any assistance to get rid of the strikers that he would furnish it. He also instructed them that it was their duty to get rid of the strike leaders. He mentioned get rid of strike leaders four different times. The following day I started to follow Pat Chambers, organizer of the C. & A. W. I. U., and chairman of the strike committee, to see if he would advocate mob law. I was present at six meetings where Chambers was instructing his strikers at their different points. The last one was at the Corcoran camp about three hours before the Piskey murder. Not once did he advocate violation of the law. He always closed his speech by saying to his strikers, "don't violate the law, keep your mouth closed and your arms folded, but don't pick cotton under one dollar per hundred lbs. You are entitled to a living wage."

Anita Whitney, as she appeared in Judge Harris' court at hearing on charges of perjury. She has bailed out some of the Sacramento C. S. prisoners.

San Luis Obispo Backs C. S. Defense

SAN LUIS OBISPO, Feb. 25.—Friday eve, the United Front Provisional Committee for Sacramento Criminal Syndicalism Victims defense, repudiated the C. S. Law, and Closed Shop Town, held its second meeting. Subcommittee reports of activity were substantiated evidenced by the many new committee members and sympathizers present.

Unions and members of other organizations of Santa Maria, Oceano, Paso Robles, and San Luis Obispo are interested in the coming United Front Conference. The San Luis Central Labor Council had gone on record for the defense of the Sacramento C. S. prisoners, and had sent letters to Chris Jespersen and Ellis E. Patterson, asking them to work for repeal of the C. S. Law.

It was decided to immediately complete arrangements to send a delegation to Sacramento to attend the trial, and put out educational hand bills on the three points of the United Front.

L. A. Pioneers Plan Big Affair March 9

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 24.—An snap international Red Aid entertainment and basket-social dance will be held at the Cultural Center Auditorium, 230 So. Spring St., here, Saturday, March 9, at 8:00 o'clock p. m.

Prizes for the three best slogans on workers' children's education will be given. Mail slogans to Sect. No. 3, I. L. D., 212 South Spring St., room 368.

A pioneer group will play "Alice in Hungerland."

Foreign News Briefs

Imperialist Attack Pushed By Japan

HARBIN, Feb. 25.—The commander of the Japanese troops in Jehol has called a conference of officers in order to study the question of further incursions into China. Under the protection of armored cars, the Japanese have begun to construct strategic roads and airplane fields in the regions which just recently they had occupied. In spite of the fact that the Japanese-Manchurian troops are growing ever more rebellious under the iron heel of Japanese imperialism, the Japanese are pushing forward in their plans which eventually are all aimed at the Soviet Union.

Cuban Editors Spread Revolt

HAVANA, Feb. 25.—The lackey government of Cuba today carried out the Wall Street mandate to crush all working class leadership here by ordering the editorial board of the magazine "Masa" to appear before the Emergency Tribunal No. 1, on the charge of conducting a Communist publication. The tribunal, equivalent to a court martial, is prepared to report to deal out unusually savage sentences to all editors of the magazine. During the past few days the Emergency Tribunal has handed down sentences up to one year to individuals merely charged with reading the "Masa."

Rumanian Mine Strike Spreads

TIMISOARA, Rumania, Feb. 25.—By coldly turning down the desperate strike demands of 1,900 entombed miners in the Steierdormina coal fields, industrialists here touched off a whole series of indignant and powerful sympathy strikes throughout Rumania. Harbor workers at the ports of Braila and Galatz struck work on hearing that the miners had been forced to erect barricades in the mine galleries to prevent government troops from breaking the

Utopian Demands United Front

By a Worker Correspondent.

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 26.—At the meeting held at 1923 E. Nadeau St., under the auspices of the National Economic Congress, Dr. Wheeler, Utopian executive, spoke highly praising the achievements of the Soviet Union.

These achievements plainly indicate the mental derangement of Hearst since he is only able to indulge in dark fancies regarding the land of the proletariat. These seeming miracles, according to Dr. Wheeler, did not just happen in the most backward land but they were created by the people themselves who less than two decades ago were slaves of the profit system in the hands of a few.

Dr. Wheeler called upon all the organizations working for the betterment of humanity to join ranks in a united front struggle against Capitalism.

You know workers and farmers who should read the Western Worker. Get them to subscribe!

strike. To their chief demand, the end of terrorism against the miners, the longshoremen added a notice that they no longer recognized a previous wage-out as effective. All metal workers in the capital, Bukarest, stopped work to force through the abolition of a recent wage cut and to send their deep sympathy to the striking miners.

Miners Out On Strike

OVIEDO, Spain, Feb. 25.—Two hundred and fifty Austrian miners, among the most courageous of the October revolutionists, struck in the Pigneras mine, near Sotrobio in protest as police arrested four fellow workers for having participated in the setting up of local Soviets during the heroic uprising of the Austrian workers. The fascist dictatorship of Spain, responsible for the death and imprisonment of thousands of revolutionary workers, is taking immediate steps to suppress the strike.

Soviets Conclude Dutch Trade Pact

THE HAGUE, Holland, Feb. 25.—Faced with the sharpening of the world-wide economic crisis which has nearly wrecked the Dutch government the Hollanders, after more than eighteen months of negotiations, finally have consented to a trade agreement with the Soviet Union. A central bureau to carry on future trade relations has been established in Amsterdam. Statistics show that during the last year the trade balance between the two countries changed to the advantage of Holland. Like many other capitalist governments, the Dutch capitalists have learned from experience that the Soviet Union is the one nation capable of meeting its debts the day they fall due. Netherlands shipbuilders already have received from the U. S. S. R. an order for two motorships of 3,500 tons each.

C. S. Law Against Workers Planned In New Mexico

By a Worker Correspondent.

CLOVIS, N. M., Feb. 25.—After a long train of protests over a period of two years by petitions and committees to the governor a committee from the NRA, United Crafts of Clovis and the Unemployed Citizens League was sent to Santa Fe and had no more than arrived back in Clovis to learn that it had been called back to see the governor.

On returning the committee was cut to two members in order to minimize the expense. But, this move was engineered in such a way as to get those on the committee who are thought "safe" to trust in the governor's measures of discrimination against the most militant workers.

The governor told the committee that the Communists "had" an underground organization here, and were preparing to overthrow the government. The committee also was instructed that the Unemployed Citizens League would be recognized and that the workers would receive relief and that their demands for the removal of the corrupt officialdom would be granted, "as long as there were no Communist organizations and the Communists" would not be recognized or permitted to participate in workers' affairs or organizations in Clovis.

This Red scare is being used to bluff the workers and keep them in fear of joining any Communist organization. The bosses are learning to fear only the Communist and their organizations as the Communists are permitted to participate in workers' affairs or organizations in Clovis.

The reactionary State Legislature is striving to get their fascist hand in against the workers by putting through a Criminal Syndicalism bill which already has passed the House and is being debated by the Senate. All workers organizations are urged to send protests against the bill to Governor Clyde Tingley and the New Mexico legislature. Demand that this bill shall not become a law to crush what little freedom is left for the workers in this dying capitalist system.

Colorado Relief Workers Protest Sac'to Frame-up

By a Worker Correspondent.

DURANGO, Colo., Feb. 19.—The Relief Workers' Protective Union of La Plata County has gone on record with strong resolutions condemning the rotten attempt to frame seventeen California workers on fake Criminal Syndicalism charges.

In a resolution passed by the workers at a recent meeting in Durango the immediate freedom of the seventeen is demanded. Another resolution, sent to the International Labor Defense, at Sacramento declares:

"The workers of Durango support your fight for freedom from the Capitalist Class Courts. We pledge our Working Class support that it will be fully and consistently carried into life."

World Events and Western Workers

U.S.S.R. Urges Non-Aggression Pacts For All Europe

By Emmett Kirby

Air Alliance of Britain, France, Italy, Belgium Offered Germany Aims Concerted Threat Against U. S. S. R.—Litvinov Exposes Such Limited Alliance Is No Guarantee of Peace, Or Security.

imperialist rivals right now. The proposal coincided with the date Japan began her attack in China.

Hitler, however, when offered equality of armaments, then demanded the right to build an air force equal to that of the Soviet Union—which is another way of saying an unlimited force, since none can agree to the actual size of that fleet save that it outnumber any other. At the same time he made no reply to the suggestion of return to the League of Nations, showing that he has not by any means given up his designs on Austria and does not want to tie his hands with such covenants as the league might bring.

At present he is completely isolated in Europe, and of course the other nations in the guise of granting him the parity he has been shrieking for offer such a pact as will keep him off them and turn him exclusively in the direction they want—toward the USSR.

Schuschnigg, Laval Accord.

In the meantime, helping force Hitler into the position where he must give up his dream of Austria, Chancellor Schuschnigg and Premier Laval have just arrived at an accord in Paris. The action, the details of which are not as yet made public, however, is based on guaranteeing the independence of Austria. The accord with Italy further cements this.

Hitler's reply to Britain was

conciliatory in its tone—and a refusal in its content and its omis. Any mention of the pact for peace in Eastern Europe, popularly termed the Eastern Locarno, was left out, indicating his refusal to consider this matter. The Austrian question, too, was ignored. And regarding the air alliance, in hope of driving a wedge between France and Britain as well as furthering the provisions of the agreement against the USSR in secret session, he expressed a desire for "more direct conversations" regarding the air alliance.

He is perfectly willing to expand to the East for the boys with their help, but sees the Eastern Locarno to which the USSR would be signer, as a hindrance, and still hopes to use Austria as a pawn in the matter, perhaps as the price for carrying the counter-revolutionary flag of attack. This of course Italy and France will not countenance, but Hitler is angling for a possibility of a special agreement with Britain.

present system of non-aggression pacts and Eastern European treaties would render a general European war imminent. "In face of the manifest impossibility of the realization of complete disarmament and the difficulty of control of armaments, the only means of counteracting the approaching danger of war is a system of regional pacts, securing mutual assistance among those states which sincerely strive to ward off that danger."

"In setting up a unified scheme embracing various parts of Europe," the statement continues, "the Soviet government is inclined to see the recognition of mutual dependence in preserving the integrity of all these pacts—this being a recognition of the impossibility under present circumstances of localizing any war started in Europe."

Therefore considers that the aim set by the London conference, "the organization of the safety of Europe," can only be reached by the realization of all regional pacts and agreements mentioned in the London communication, and that on the contrary, disregarding one or the other of these agreements not only will not serve the strengthening of the prospects of peace, but rather can be considered as an open encouragement to the violation of peace in any given territory. The Soviet government hopes that the same is the conception of the authors of the official communication and that the annulling or weakening of the

regional agreements discussed among some states prior to the London conference not only will not be impaired but will receive in London new forms of support.

Few for War.

"After the London agreement it is possible to state that the idea and the necessity of adopting the swiftest and most effective measures to counteract military aggression through pacts of mutual assistance is actively supported by the four largest states in Europe, namely the U. S. S. R., France, England, and Italy, as well as the countries of the Little and Balkan Ententes. All of these jointly possess a population of 365 million, or 70 per cent of the population of all Europe. Can it be doubted that the prevailing majority of the other countries of Europe also regard sympathetically all measures which are taken for the strengthening of peace, and that thus the existing tendency for the aggravation of the danger of war is represented by a comparatively small number of adherents?"

"Under these conditions," the communiqué concludes, "it is difficult to suppose that such an enormous majority of European countries, inspired by one purpose and united in this struggle for peace, would be unable to realize the set task of strengthening peace by those measures which are recognized as necessary and irreplaceable. Welcoming the London agreement on the condition of its full undivided realization in the spirit of the above remarks, the Soviet government wishes to hope that it will be fully and consistently carried into life."

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By MICHAEL QUIN

Now here are a few snapshots of the men who are carrying on the Criminal Syndicalism frame-up in Sacramento. It is not a plot of their own making. They are merely the tools—the human instruments—through which the large capitalist interests work their will.

NEILL McALLISTER: Special prosecutor appointed by Attorney General C. S. Webb. A giant Irishman close to seven feet tall; sagging stomach; florid features; jowls; graying hair. Came over from Ireland about fifteen years ago; started driving whiskey wagon in Sacramento. Talks in thick brogue. Pronounces "proletariat" as "ploretariat." Was District Attorney of Sacramento until booted out of office by working class protest vote in the last elections. On instructions from California capitalists, he began designing the frame-up while still D. A. Began work on the case three months before the arrests were made. Cleaned out all funds in the D. A.'s office allegedly on the frame-up. Spent \$10,331 (mostly for rent) before the case ever reached the court. Nevertheless had no evidence to prevent which an ordinary citizen could not have obtained in a few hours. His case consists of 190 items of openly sold working class literature, the lying testimony of five stool pigeons, the still more lying testimony of half a dozen vigilantes, and a thirty-page idiotic statement of betrayal given him last August by Norman Mini, the sole Trotskyite defendant.

CHRIS JOHNSON: Assistant Prosecutor, also appointed by Attorney General. Was assistant D. A. with McAllister. When the new D. A. Babcock took over office he announced he would also take over prosecution of the C. S. cases. Wealthy interests became frantic, realizing no one but McAllister and his aids could find their way around among the entanglements of his out of which the case was built. They put pressure on the Attorney General who assumed fascist powers and appointed McAllister and his aids special prosecutors over the head of the people's vote. Johnson is of medium height, plump, has an extra chin and no neck; band lines his dark hair and dresses in snappy grey checks suits. In contrast to McAllister's slow, lumbering movements, Johnson bounces around like a rubber ball. Has the manner and personality of a live-wire salesman. He sits at the end of the table nearest the jury, constantly making alleged jokes for their benefit, smiling sarcastically when the defense is scrawling explanatory vital points.

I should explain that smile. He twists his features into what feels to him like a smile. It is really a forced widening of the mouth which crowds his already congested features into still closer contact, causing the cheeks to bulge over his small dark eyes.

Frequently he waxes hilarious over his own jokes. Then he bounces up and down in his chair or rocks back and forth on two legs, glancing eagerly to right and to left to see if anyone else is laughing.

It was the Trotskyite Attorney Goldman's idea that the defense should use these same tactics and compete with the prosecution like two rival teams of clowns.

Another of Johnson's tricks is to treat the defense with ridicule, exaggerated politeness, after which he turns to the jury and grins indulgently.

His brother is an "investigator" in the employ of Frank Parise, Inc., the stool pigeon agency to which McAllister payed over \$8000 in connection with the frame-up.

During the selection of the jury it was discovered that a prospective juror was an intimate friend of Johnson who had presented him with some ducks a short while before Johnson regards this exposure of corruption as a great joke. He mentions the matter to Gallagher every day and then laughs hilariously.

When seeking to block the defense from introducing some point of evidence, Johnson adopts a tone of martyrdom and makes a great show of explaining his objection in an offended voice. After which he turns to the jury and grins sarcastically.

(Continued Next Issue)

UNITED FRONT

(Continued from Page 1.)

State Secretary, Marjorie Kipp. At the last convention, the report admitted, there were 43 locals and branches represented; at this convention the report claims fifteen represented.

The report admitted further that the charters of 38 locals and branches have been revoked for "inactivity" (in most of these locals the "inactivity" resulted from the sincere rank and file elements who constituted their backbone recognized the hopeless bankruptcy of the machine which controls the S. P. resigned and joined the Communist Party, and the locals then disintegrated—Ed.). The report stated that the membership in February of 1934 was 1245, and at this convention only 642.

The appeal of the Communist Party for joint action on following four issues vitally affecting the workers and small farmers of California: for the repeal of the sales tax; for Unemployment and Social Insurance at the expense of the state and the employers; for the repeal of the Criminal Syndicalism Law; for the freedom of Tom Mooney; against vigilantism; and for reduction in power rates, especially to small farmers.

The call sent by the Communist Party follows: State Convention, Socialist Party, California, San Francisco, California.

Dear Comrades: It is now more than three months since Governor Merriam succeeded in bullying, bribing, lying and stealing his way back into the State Capitol.

For the workers, unemployed, small farmers and middle class of California, this promises another four years of wage cuts, vigilante and police terror and lowered unemployment relief. The Governor has already appointed the most reactionary officials in the state to all possible posts, so as to take such profit for the few at the expense of the people. His intolerable taxation program, aimed at further impoverishment of the masses of workers and small farmers, is an indication of what the next four years hold in store for us.

Those evil conditions which spurred approximately a million people to vote for candidates who stood against Merriam and for EPIC and Communist candidates are still with us—in many cases they are even worse. The Merriam gang has prepared a program for the Legislature that will greatly advance measures that will crush the people's voice.

The repeal of the Criminal Syndicalism Law is to be made impossible; the Criminal Syndicalism Law is to be extended; unemployment relief is to be cut; any real fight to raise the standard of living is to be made a violation of law; and the Los Angeles Times and their Tory sheets are already preparing the ground for these anti-people measures.

But if the one million people who voted against the Merriam Gang could become allies to fight against all these measures and in favor of a pro-labor, pro-unemployed, pro-farmer and pro-middle class program, then the organized reaction could be made to back down.

This is what we propose to you. We propose that we form a united front to fight for the following four points:

1. Repeal of the Sales Tax.
2. For Unemployment and Social Insurance at the expense of the bosses and the government.
3. Repeal of the Criminal Syndicalism Law and all anti-labor laws; to fight "vigilantism"; and to free Tom Mooney.

Reduction of power rates, especially to working farmers.

We propose a united front on all or any one of the above issues. We believe that it is desirable that the Trade Unions, the EPIC leagues and the Utopian Society shall be invited to join this united front. These organizations all have basic differences as to program and ultimate aims. But it is our belief that irrespective of these differences the mass of the membership in all the organizations involved would heartily agree on the above issues.

If you are sincere in your desire to win improved conditions for the people, you will let nothing stand in the way of uniting for a common fight for all those who stand for all or any one of these points. In that way we have some assurance of winning.

We, therefore, urge that you elect a committee of three to represent you and meet with a similar committee from the Communist Party to further discuss this matter and concretize it.

In view of the urgency of the situation, we ask your decision on this important subject immediately.

Sincerely yours,
District Executive Committee,
COMMUNIST PARTY,
(Signed) SAM DARCY,
District Organizer.

Only Three Weeks Left!

Now For The Big Push..Over The Top!

CAN WE DO IT?

It's a big job! The table below shows that with only three weeks to go we have achieved only 40 per cent of our Western Worker War Chest Drive, and recruited only 20 per cent of our Western Worker Subscriber's Army.

WHAT MUST BE DONE?

\$4,197.96 STILL TO BE RAISED—2,386 SUBSCRIBERS STILL TO BE GOTTEN IF WE ARE TO HAVE A DAILY IN 1936!

HOW CAN IT BE DONE?

Every member of the Communist Party, every member of a sympathetic organization, every worker and small farmer—should constitute himself or herself a REVOLUTIONARY COMMITTEE OF ONE—to function between now and March 18! All possible organizations must be approached for donations; if they have given once, ask them to give again. Every worker and sympathizer must be urged to subscribe to the Western Worker!

COLLECT AND SEND IN ALL COLLECTION LISTS! ONLY A FEW HAVE BEEN RETURNED!

This is the standing of the Drive so far:

SECTION	War Chest Quotas	Amount Raised	Subscription Quotas	Subscriptions Obtained
Los Angeles	\$2600.00	\$ 925.79	1225	240
Donation from Morning Freiheit, L. A.		300.00	1000	103
San Francisco	2100.00	1,086.97	150	52
East Bay	2000.00	104.72	100	27
Sacramento	2000.00	71.86	75	8
Contra Costa	1500.00	20.85	25	2
Bakersfield	3000.00	6.20	40	4
Fresno	1500.00	2.50	25	17
San Mateo	1500.00	60.27	25	6
Stockton	1000.00	.50	25	7
San Jose	1000.00	3.00	25	11
Monterey	1000.00		15	28
Nevada	25.00		25	9
San Diego	1000.00	75.75	25	21
San Bernardino	1000.00		25	1
Arizona	5000.00		25	17
Santa Barbara	1000.00	55.00	45	1
Tulare and Porter	5000.00	2.00	12	3
Fresno	1250.00	43.83	40	0
Merced	25.00	2.25	10	0
Sonoma	1500.00	19.55	25	64
Miscellaneous		23.00		
TOTAL	\$7000.00	\$2802.01	3000	614

Use The Blanks Below and Use Them Generously!

Date.....

WESTERN WORKER
War Chest Drive Committee
37 Grove Street, San Francisco

Enclosed please find \$.....
for my donation to the 1935 Guarantee Publication Fund for our fighting labor paper.

Name.....
Address.....
City..... State.....

Date.....

WESTERN WORKER
Subscribers Army Recruiting Office
37 Grove Street, San Francisco

Enclosed please find \$.....
for my subscription for.....months. Please enroll me in the Western Worker Subscribers Army.

Name.....
Address.....
City..... State.....

LEGISLATURE

(Continued from Page 1.)

ers take advantage of this period before the reopening of the Legislature by writing the committee to whom labor legislation has been referred, to recommend favorable working class measures and to demand killing of the vicious anti-working class bills.

Every worker and farmer in California should join in this campaign by writing those committee men resident in their city or county.

resent you and meet with a similar committee from the Communist Party to further discuss this matter and concretize it.

In view of the urgency of the situation, we ask your decision on this important subject immediately.

Sincerely yours,
District Executive Committee,
COMMUNIST PARTY,
(Signed) SAM DARCY,
District Organizer.

Hearst's Record

(Continued From Page 1)

bitterly denounced the railroad interests which had a monopoly of the state's transportation system. The campaign gained momentum, and the Hearst papers gained readers glad to welcome a campaign which would fight for their interests.

Nothing came of all this. The Hearst papers quietly ceased to attack the Southern Pacific. Some people wondered what had happened but they received no explanation. Hearst made a contract with the Southern Pacific by which he was to receive \$1000 a month for twenty-two months, \$22,000 to sell the people to the S. P. Increased circulation for championing the people against the S. P. Not bad business.

The same game was played again in Chicago. Hearst's Chicago American undertook to back the people in their fight against exorbitant gas rates. The workers were heartened to have someone willing to fight the Wall Street interests in their behalf. They bought more papers. The gas company took the hint. It began a heavy advertising campaign in the Chicago American. The attacks on the gas company ceased. The lesson of all this for other large corporations was not overlooked. They bought advertising space liberally to forestall any attack upon themselves by the Hearst press. With his large advertising income, obtained by indirect blackmail, Hearst could, and did, give his readers more pornographic material than the other papers, and built his newspaper chain to be the largest in the world.

One method that Hearst has used very effectively to promote circulation is to build up a reputation for himself for philanthropy.

He is always carrying out some campaign to help the needy. One well-known journalist, William Salisbury, has revealed how he tricked the charity fund contributors of Chicago. Each year he calls for contributions to his papers' Christmas funds. The campaign was opened by an announcement that Hearst had made a big contribution to the needy,

Mine Strike Solid

(Continued From Page 1)

men and a few misguided farmers have formed a vigilante committee called the American Protective League. All the members of the organization are armed, and deputized by the sheriff who once claimed to be a friend of the strikers. Not satisfied with a show of force, the vigilantes have burned the pickets' tent headquarters. These have been made in several places. Vigils in which they, like all of their kind, hide behind the shield of anonymity. The miners are not only not terrorized, but they reply with their own Strike Bulletins in which they answer the lying accusations against their leaders.

With the proper militant spirit the miners declared, "We do not approve of violence, but self-preservation is the first law of nature, and hoodlums have threatened your lives."

An eight and a half hour day, a seven day week with perhaps only Christmas off throughout the entire year, work under such heat and humidity that a man will collapse if an air hose is not played on him at least every fifteen minutes—these are the conditions under which the Amador county miners are forced to work.

In fighting against the bosses

and his readers should follow his example. They contributed. When the books were finally audited, his gift was accounted for except Hearst's large contribution. His gift to the poor was nonexistent, but it got for him a reputation for benevolence and also a more substantial return in increased circulation.

Hearst has always found the appeal to radical prejudices one of the greatest circulation gains. His frenzied attacks on the Japanese, and his visions of a yellow peril since the war are well-known. This was merely the continuation of frenzied attacks on the Chinese workers as an earlier period. What is frequently overlooked, is that at the same time his papers were calling for the deportation of Chinese in the interests of American labor, he was exploiting Chinese labor on his California ranch at miserable pay.

(To Be Continued)

the miners are fighting against the incurable lung disease of silicosis. Until the mine owners will guarantee safe working conditions, the workers will not go back to work. Out of 600 gold miners in the county 22 are in one sanitarium suffering either from this disease or a very similar one. During the year 1934, 13 miners from Amador county died of silicosis in this hospital alone, and the strikers estimate that probably as many again died in other hospitals or their homes.

Moreover, the mine owners have consistently refused to pay any compensation and not one widow whose husband has died from silicosis contracted in the mines has got one cent from the mineowners or anyone else.

Intent on making every last cent of profit the bosses refuse to spend one cent on safety precautions, and as a result every miner who has spent a few years in the Amador mine has at least a minor stage of this dreadful disease. This despite the fact that the necessary precautions, namely ventilating systems, can be easily and cheaply installed.

Edward Vandeleur, head of the State Federation of Labor has been, since the beginning of the strike in control of the miners' strike. His purpose is to put over his idea of non-resistance to the capitalists and their vigilantes. Now, especially, when the owners in intensifying their attempts to place scabs in the mines the workers should answer with militant methods.

That is why Vandeleur and his methods are dangerous. The miners of Amador must keep the strike in their own hands, must demand that the district attorney dismiss all arrested strikers, that the sheriff take away all the deputy badges from vigilantes and the establishment of militant mass picketing. Only such tactics will enable the courageous miners to stand up under the desperate attempts of the bosses now being prepared to open the mines.

Workers, farmers! Get a bundle of Western Workers and distribute them to your shop mates, friends and neighbors.

C. S. Lies Smashed

(Continued from Page 1.)

working in the cotton field since he was seven or eight years old. They all testified that the price for picking offered by growers prior to the strike was 40 cents per hundred and in some instances 50 cents. Even for some instances employed this would not be a living wage. For agricultural workers who get only seasonal work, it meant starvation. The average amount a grown man can pick in a day is 200 pounds.

McAllister's attempt to assert that the average was 300 pounds was refuted by every witness who took the stand today. McAllister himself recently refused to accept \$25 per day offered him for his services as prosecutor and unmailed more.

Demands of the workers were for \$100 per hundred pounds and elimination of the racketeer contractor S'sy'co. After the strike they returned to work at 75 cents per hundred.

* Cautioned Against Violence.

Mike Kearney, a small cotton grower of Tulare County, testified that he heard Pat Chambers speak in Corcoran early in October, 1933, and emphatically caution the workers against violence or lawlessness of any kind. A few days later, Kearney was summoned to a vigilante meeting held in the ball park at Corcoran. This meeting was called and sponsored by the finance companies and gaming companies. Here he heard violence and lawlessness openly advocated as well as threats against the life of Pat Chambers. Kearney openly opposed the measures proposed and after the meeting telephoned to Pat Chambers at the union headquarters in Pixley and warned him of the violence being planned against the workers.

After this, Kearney followed Chambers' activities and attended six meetings at which he spoke. His purpose was to satisfy himself whether or not the strikers contemplated violence. At no time did he hear incitement to violence and invariably Chambers cautioned against any lawlessness.

* Boss Urges Violence.

He testified that at the vigilante meeting Mr. Ellet, general manager of the Ellet Gin, said:

"This is not a fight of the gins, but of the growers. We can get no protection from the law. The time has come when we must take the law in our own hands and drive the strikers from our farms." Ellet appointed vigilante committees in all towns, instructing them to get rid of the strikers, and told them, "if you need any help, come to me and you'll get plenty."

Previous testimony has revealed that prior to the vigilante attack in Pixley, where two workers were killed and scores wounded, the call to arms was issued from Ellet's gin.

Kearney gave a forcible picture of the desperate condition of small farmers throughout the valley who have been forced to the wall by the larger interests which take away their ranches and then hire them to work as laborers on the land they once owned. 90 per cent of all small farmers are broke, he reported.

* A. F. of L. Witness.

Fred West, president of the Window Washers' Union local 44, San Francisco, testified that he went to Brentwood during the recent strike to assist the A. F. of L. U. At that time he heard many speeches by Caroline Decker but at no time did she make the statements accused by McAllister's frame-up witnesses.

Burroughs and Ulrich Karrer, small farmers, also took the stand and gave powerful testimony in behalf of the defendants.

McAllister and his henchmen (with Hynes of the L. A. Red Squad leaning across the table whispering rapid fire instructions) made desperate efforts to twist and distort the testimony during cross examination. The more of

WHERE TO GO...

Organizations! Get big crowds to your affairs. Advertise them here. New rates—7c a line, in advance!

San Francisco

MAXIM GORKY CULTURAL SOCIETY will present "THE MARRIAGE," by N. Gogol, Saturday, March 16th at the Equality Hall, 141 Albion St. All sympathetic organizations are asked not to arrange any affairs on that date.

SYMPOSIUM ON WAR AND FASCISM—Main Speaker, Rev. Robt. Whitaker, Wed., Feb. 27, at 8 p. m. in Ives Club Bldg., 525 Sutter St. Admission 25c. Audiences: American League Against War and Fascism.

FRIDAY, MARCH 1

Big Dance at Frank's Hall
Dance, Entertainment, Eats, Admission 10c.

MARCH 29, 30, 31—

Annual I. L. D. Bazaar. All workers' organizations are urged to cooperate with the I. L. D. and ask them to arrange any other affairs during these dates.

ENTERTAINMENT AND MASQUERADE DANCE—

Slav Workers' Club "Future" Sunday, Mar. 3, Mission Turner Hall, 354 1/2 18th St. Starts at 8 p. m. Lasts till midnight. Admission 25c. Gentlemen 40c. Arrangement Committee.

SAVE THE DATE! March 16th

I. W. O. English Branch 399 E. Costume Hall at Redmen's Hall, 8053 - 16th St. SAVE THE DATE!

Oakland

KEEP THIS DATE OPEN—

March 16th, Big I. L. D. Affair to be held at Comrades Hall, 1819 Tenth St., Berkeley, Calif. Audiences: East Bay I. L. D. Branch.

CELEBRATION OF INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S DAY.

Saturday, March 9, at 7:30 p. m. Comrades Hall, 1819 Tenth St., Berkeley. Speaking, entertainment, dancing. Proceeds will go to support working women's press. Admission 15c.

Los Angeles

RESERVE FRIDAY, MARCH

15 for county-wide mass meeting, on-paces: Western Worker, Sam Darcy, principal speaker. Mason Opera House, 127 Broadway, Los Angeles. DO NOT ARRANGE OTHER AFFAIRS ON THIS DATE.

RESERVE MARCH 6, 8:00 p. m.

for Snappy International Entertainment and International Basket social and dance. Cultural Center Auditorium, 230 S. Spring St., Los Angeles. Admission 25c. Ladies with baskets of fruit, etc. Audiences: I. L. D. Sect. 3 and Young Defenders. Dancers.

INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S DAY, Friday, March 8, at 8:00 p. m.

at Music Arts Hall, 233 S. Broadway, Los Angeles. Violet Org. main speaker. Music, Entertainment.

NATURE FRIENDS, March 3—

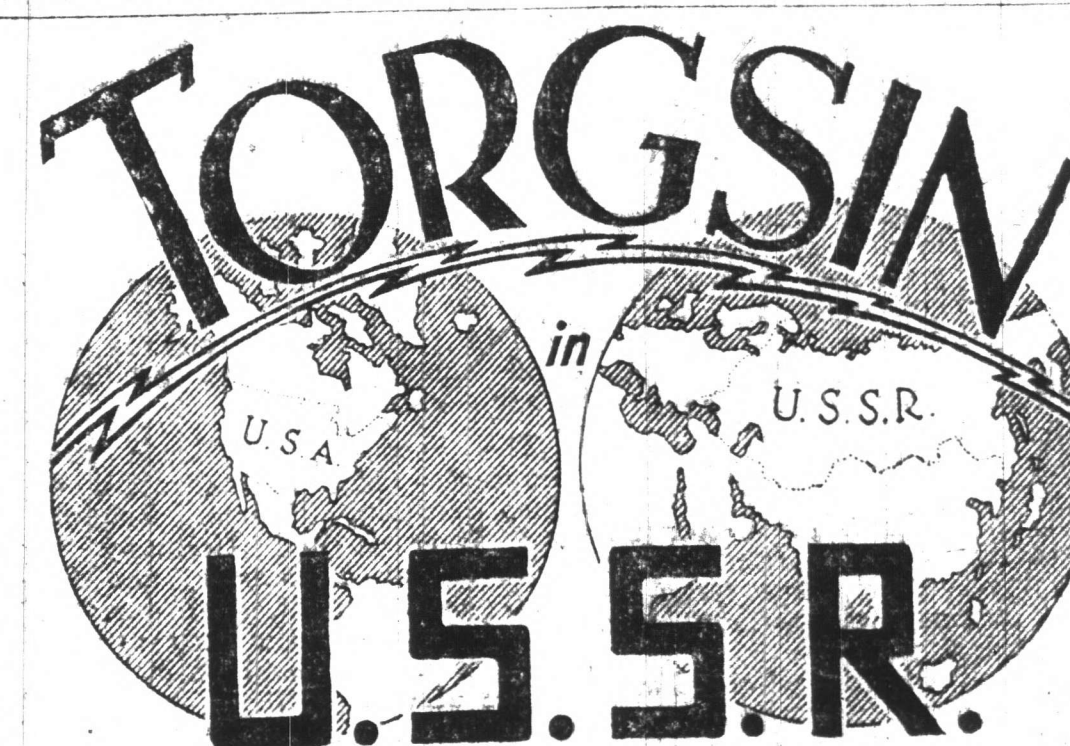
Millard Canyon. Leave Sierra Vista station at 8:45 a. m. Leader: J. Sommer.

Party to make the worse mess he

got himself into. By the end of today his clumsy strike violence frame-up was battered to a mass of wreckage.

This is especially important since the big agricultural fund interests (the Associated Farmers) are one of the main capitalist groups backing the frame-up.

Sam Darcy, Communist Party organizer for District 13, will return to the stand and continue testifying tomorrow. He was temporarily off the stand today in order to introduce the witnesses from the valley.



(RUSSIA)

SEND a Torgsin Order to your relatives and friends in the Soviet Union and enable them to buy at the Torgsin Stores located in every larger city of the U. S. S. R.

These stores carry about 15,000 different domestic and imported articles of high quality; CLOTHING, SHOES, rubbers, shirts, underwear, hosiery, FLOUR, sugar, dried and canned vegetables, butter, coffee, and other FOOD STUFFS; household goods, tobacco, etc.

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Violet Orr Appeal In Court, Mar. 4th

RICHMOND, Calif., Feb. 26.—Arrested a week before election day last October for distributing her own election material, Violet Orr was found guilty of breaking a local leaflet ordinance. The jury was packed with Richmond "Nationals" or their wives, and Standard Oil people. The sentence was six months in prison.

Her appeal comes up in Judge Johnson's court, Hall of Records, in Martinez, Monday, Mar. 4, at 9:30 a. m. If a reversal of the verdict is not made it means that the Richmond police chief becomes absolute censor of what shall be distributed. Workers are urged to pack the court room, and to send protests to Judge Johnson urging reversal of the decision which is a blow to workers' rights of free speech.

Waterfront Section Challenges In Recruiting Drive

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 25.—The Waterfront Section of the Communist Party has hurled a challenge at the combined forces of the Mission and Fillmore Sections for a competition in membership recruiting.

Whichever gets the most members between March 1 and 15 (with a minimum quota of fifty) will win. The loser is to put on an affair from which the proceeds will go to the winning section for further work.

If the Waterfront wins, they plan to give into the unit treasury of that unit getting most members 25 per cent of the proceeds. The member getting the most recruits will win a copy of John Strachey's latest book.

C. P. Resolution On The Labor Party

Labor Party Built On Workers' Demands Needed

The political changes which have taken place among the masses demand that the C. P. should review its attitude towards the reviving mass sentiments in favor of a Labor Party and in respect to such a Party if it should be formed on a mass scale. The correct approach to this question was formulated, on the whole, by the Sixth World Congress in 1928, in the following form:

"On the question of the organizing of a Labor Party, the Congress resolves: That the Party concentrate its attention on the work in the trades unions, on organizing the unorganized, etc., and in this way lay the basis for the practical realization of the slogan of a broad Labor Party organized from below."

Since 1929, until now, this correct orientation has necessitated unqualified opposition by the Party to the current proposals to organize a Labor Party which, in this period, could only have been an appendage to the existing bourgeois parties. However, the events in 1934 are beginning to place this question in a new light. The mass integration of the traditional party system has begun, and a new mass party may come forward in the near future.

As for the nature of the new mass party, the greatest probabilities reflecting the two chief political tendencies of this movement—the class struggle or class collaboration—are (a) "Popular" or "progressive" party based on the LaFollette, Sinclair, Olson and Long movements, and typified by these leaders and their programs; (b) a "Farmer-Labor" or "Labor" Party of the same character, differing only in name and the degree of its demagoguery; (c) a "Labor Party" with a predominantly trade union basis, with a program consisting of immediate demands (possibly with vague demagoguery about the "cooperative commonwealth," a la Olson), dominated by a section of the trade union bureaucracy, assisted by the Socialist Party and excluding the Communists; (d) a Labor Party built up from below on a trade union basis but in conflict with the bureaucracy, putting forward a program of demands closely connected with mass struggles, strikes, etc., with the leading role played by the militant elements, including the Communists. These variations can develop also parallel or in combination.

The major task of the C. P. is to build and strengthen its own direct influence, to increase the number of its members, and in every way to strengthen the authority of the Party among the masses, to struggle for its principles and tactics. For the very reason that life itself raises the question of the Labor Party, we must strengthen our Party as the only independent proletarian Party which cannot be replaced by any other organization in the struggle of the working class for its liberation. The Party cannot expect however, that it will be able to bring directly and immediately under its own banner the millions who are breaking away from the old parties. At the same time, it cannot remain indifferent or passive to the further development of these millions nor towards the organized form which their political activity will take.

1. In these changed conditions, the C. P. must change its negative position towards the Labor Party question. It should declare its support for the movement for a Labor Party and fight in this movement for the policy of the class struggle, resisting all attempts to bring the movement under the control of social-reformism. It must ally itself with all elements that are ready to work loyally toward a similar aim. The C. P. must carry on a systematic struggle against all attempts to direct this movement along the channel of a "popular" or "progressive" party or along the lines of a party of the same character, masquerading as a "Labor" Party. This is also a practical basis for the struggle against bureaucratic control of the mass movement from above by the Right reformists who want to expel the Communists and the revolutionary rank-and-file membership of the organization.

Therefore, every effort must be made to bring a clear differentiation of these two camps which are trying to direct the mass movement into various channels—on the one hand, that of a moderate, liberal and social-reformist opposition masking class collaboration and the subordination of the workers to the interests of capital, of profits and private property, and, on the other

hand, that of an essentially revolutionary mass struggle for immediate demands which go beyond the limits of the interests of capital. In this struggle for differentiation, care must be taken to avoid all sectarian narrowness, which would only play into the hands of the reformists. This means, first of all, that the basis of gathering together of the working class must be the immediate demands with the broadest mass appeal, not allowing the reformist leaders to split the masses by speculating on the fact that a part of the workers accept the program of the class struggle up to and including the dictatorship of the proletariat, while another part supports the policy of class struggle only for the partial demands of the workers, but are not yet ready to go further on this path.

2. In this situation, the simple slogan "for a Labor Party," which expresses such conflicting tendencies, of itself is not sufficient to be an effective banner under which the class forces of the workers can be rallied. The Communists enter the movement for the Labor Party only with the purpose of helping the masses to break away from the bourgeois and social-reformist parties and to find the path to the revolutionary class struggle.

All premature organizational moves should be carefully avoided. The C. P. must not now take the initiative in the organization of a Labor Party on a national scale. But in the various states this problem will present itself in various ways according to the relationship of forces. It will be necessary to study the situation carefully in each case and the tempo of development, adjusting our practical position and tactics in accordance with these differences. In those states and localities where the conditions have matured for the formation of a mass Labor Party, the Party then should itself, or through people and organizations close to the C. P., take the initiative in giving organizational form to this movement. The Party should take into consideration that the movement for a Labor Party will only then serve as a weapon for the unfolding of the class struggle of the proletariat and facilitate its liberation from the influence of reformism, when, from the very outset, our Party will play an active role and show initiative, and by working energetically in the A. F. of L., will win important positions and will achieve successes in the organization of the united front: with Socialist and reformist workers. It is also in this manner that our Party will be in a position to exercise seriously its revolutionary influence on the broad masses, participating in the movement for a Labor Party and winning them for a real revolutionary policy.

The struggle for the political leadership of the masses who are now breaking away from the Democratic and Republican Parties depends at all its stages on the constant growth and strengthening of the C. P. as an independent revolutionary force for which purpose it is necessary to popularize the Party program to ever broader masses. The chief means to this aim is the bold and energetic development of our work for the united front in all spheres, but above all, in the trade unions, especially those affiliated to the A. F. of L.

The results of the elections showed that Roosevelt's influence upon the masses, while weakened and even shaken to some extent, still remains predominant. The C. P. has insufficiently utilized the opportunities to politically enlighten the masses who are disillusioned in the "New Deal". Bourgeois reformists of the type of Sinclair, the Progressives with LaFollette, the Farmer-Labor Party with Olson, etc., were able to draw in their wake the great majority of those who broke with Roosevelt and the Republicans. This brings forward the necessity of improving and strengthening the political agitation of the Party and more convincingly and firmly exposing Roosevelt's policies, his bourgeois fellow-travellers and opponents from the Left. While conducting an intense campaign against the extreme Right fascist and semi-fascist representatives of finance capital, the Republican Party, the American Liberty League, etc., it is necessary to show the class kinship of Roosevelt's policy with the policy of his opponents from the Right, explaining to the masses that Roosevelt with the New Deal and N. R. A. policy does not embarrass or hinder the carrying out of the policy of finance capital, of Wall Street, but on the contrary, resorting to more skillful methods, rather makes easier the carrying out of this policy. Only the class struggle against the entire policy of the bourgeoisie can defend the interests of the masses and crush the plans of finance capital and fascism.

In order to strengthen the work of the Party, it is neces-

Questions On The Labor Party

- 1-In the event that politicians like the LaFollettes set up some kind of progressive party, what will the Communists do about it? Would not a labor party in this case divide the workingclass?
- 2-In bringing forward the slogan of a labor party, will the Communist Party abandon its slogan for a Soviet America?
- 3-Will the Communist Party be the leaders of the labor party?
- 4-If the Communist Party supports the candidates of the labor party, will it put forward its own candidates?

ANSWERS

1-The Communists would fight the efforts of the LaFollettes and other capitalist politicians to swing the present breakaway from the old capitalist parties into the channel of a third capitalist party. Such a party would be extremely dangerous to the working class movement. It would mean that the policy of class collaboration would be continued under a new demagogic cloak. It would not be a party that would lead the workers and poor farmers in struggles for their needs and demands.

A fight against such demagogues would not divide the working class. To fight against them, and for the creation of genuine class struggle labor party based upon the trade unions, would be an effort to further the unity of the workers. The labor party would actually benefit the workers, and help to actually unify them in their struggle against their class enemies.

The Communist Party will strive to create the broadest possible labor party, a true mass party, as against the third capitalist party of the LaFollettes. The fight against such people will not divide the working class. The broader the Communist Party makes the split away of the workers from these demagogues, the more the Party will be helping the workers to move forward in their own class interests, and against the interests of the capitalists.

2-Far from dropping the slogan, the Communist Party will talk even more about Soviet America. It will carry the slogan into the ranks of the workers until they recognize it as their own slogan and under the leadership of the Communist Party overthrow capitalism and actually set up a Soviet America.

The proposal for the labor party is not a substitute for the slogan: "For a Soviet America." On the contrary the fight for a labor party is a struggle to draw millions more workers under the influence of the Communist Party, and in this way set them on the road to the seizure of power and

the establishment of Soviet America. Through developing the struggles around the class struggle issues of the labor party, the Communist Party is taking an important step toward rallying the working masses around the fundamental revolutionary slogan of the Communist Party and the American working class—For Soviet America.

3-When such a labor party is formed the leadership will be based on proportionate representation. The Communists propose a democratic form, with delegates from the trade unions and workers' mass organizations actively participating in the leadership. The Communist Party will be represented in this leadership to the extent that the Party represents mass organizations and their membership.

4-In those places where the labor party puts forward candidates the Communist Party will not put forward candidates in opposition. It will support these labor party candidates, putting them on its own ticket. But it will protect its position on the ballot by putting forward its own candidates in those places where the labor party has none, and will appear on the ballot in one form or other.

The Communist Party would continue to conduct independent political campaigns. While throwing its support to the candidates of the labor party in which it was participating, it would not disappear from the ballot nor discontinue political activity.

The Communist Party would always be on the alert against any labor party leader or candidate who gave signs of betraying the workers. It would support any candidate who came out with anti-working class slogans or fought against the true interests of the workers. That is why it is so important for the labor party to be organized on a mass trade union basis. Communists and other militants cannot permit such a labor party to be dominated by self-appointed leaders who will be lukewarm about fighting for the interests of the workers.

The Party must further develop its publishing activity, improving its propagandist work, and greatly increasing the issue of propagandist literature.

Work must be intensified on the training of cadres for the Party. The system of instructors, which has justified itself in practice as an effective form of closer contacts and help for the lower Party organizations by the leading bodies, must be extended and improved on the basis of the use of experience. Simultaneously, the initiative of the lower Party organizations must be developed in every way, giving them leadership more on the basis of conviction, examples and assistance.

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Facts for Speakers

(CLIP THIS FOR YOUR NOTEBOOK)

Divide and Rule

Importance of Roosevelt's extension of the Automobile Manufacturing Code to June 16, 1935, is that the previous spread-the-work program, with starvation wages for all, the auto bosses have substituted a program of year-round speed-up for a smaller number of employed automobile workers. Divide and rule: bribe employed workers with a promise of time and one-half pay over time. Lay off all who cannot stand the pace. (A larger number of unemployed automobile workers is a threat is calculated to make the employed workers think twice about striking against intolerable working conditions.) Company unions and the "merit" clause will do the rest. Thus speak the auto barons!

On its extension, the following amendments to the code were approved by Roosevelt, February 1, 1935:

1-Motor car makers are "authorized" to make agreements to introduce new models in the Fall instead of in January.

2-Any employee working more than 48 hours a week shall receive time-and-a-half pay for overtime.

3-Proportional representation as carried out by the Wolman Automobile Labor Board "is hereby confirmed and continued." (New York Times, February 2, 1935.)

In other words, no wage increase, no maximum hour limitation, and more compulsory work. This is the auto code extension which demands for higher wages, shorter hours, genuine collective bargaining, dissolution of the strike-breaking Wolman Automobile Labor Board, and elimination of the vicious "merit clause."

Wall Street Journal, February 2, 1935, sums up its significance: "The terms of the code extension represent a definite victory for the manufacturers. The stand of the industry for preservation of the basic principles of the code, including the controversial merit clause, was recognized. The manufacturers' endorsement of the President's automobile settlement of last March and of the functioning of the Automobile Labor Board established as part of that settlement was strengthened by the incorporation of this collective bargaining machinery within the code itself." (Emphasis ours.)

The Wolman Auto Labor Board has never been anything but the auto manufacturers' strike-breaking, company union-promoting instrument. In light of the fact that Roosevelt's recent "interpretation" of the powers of the code itself marks the end of even the pretense of "impartial" judgment on labor's grievances. It is now openly the instrument of the bosses in carrying out the wage-cutting, speed-up drive of the NRA.

Another proof of the dropping of democratic pretensions for fascist dictation is the inclusion of the auto code extension was engineered. New York Herald Tribune (February 2, 1935) relates it: President Roosevelt met with Walter P. Chrysler, president of Chrysler Motor Corp., Alfred P. Sloan, chairman of the board of General Motors, S. Clay Williams, chairman of the National Industrial Recovery Board, and Donald R. Richberg, director of the National Emergency Council. Williams and Richberg then carried the code amendments to a meeting of the entire membership of the NRA. Three to two the members of the NRA voted against the amendments. Shortly thereafter, Mr. Williams and Mr. Richberg announced the code changes just "as they had originally been drawn."

Add to this evidence the recollection that: (1) Roosevelt interpreted Section 7a in words almost identical to those of the "merit clause"; (2) Roosevelt claims as his own the proportional representation scheme of the auto strike "settlement"; (3) Roosevelt created the Wolman Auto Labor Board; (4) Roosevelt initiated the new wage-cutting drive under the demagoguery of "higher annual earnings" and "steadier and more continuous work throughout the year."

Department of Education and Agitation. Edited by Lawrence Ross.

Paine's Writings Spread Revolt In '76

Movie Reviews

By A. S. Birns

When the sweeping repressive acts of the British ruling class' parliament made it plain to the colonial bourgeoisie that they would have to engage in armed struggle to gain the basis for their economic freedom, they set about preparing for this struggle. Already in control of the colonial legislatures and city councils, they were secretly preparing for armed action. These organizations functioned illegally and effectively, in the form of the famous Committees of Correspondence, committees of safety, committees of observation, and so on.

These underground committees proceeded to crush any open opposition to revolution by vigilante terror. Their demagogues agitated the partly indifferent populace to lend support. They laid plans for actual war and the furnishing of troops and supplies. And they naturally formed the basis for the new state power that was to come. Although a capitalist revolution, initiated and led by the colonial bourgeoisie, it was a struggle fought and won by means of revolutionary action and organization.

Today, of course, this same bourgeoisie is fighting with its whole state power to prevent such revolutionary action by the rising class—the working class. As Birns says in his "History of the American Working Class," "They reject the Declaration of Independence. The American working class is the only inheritor of the methods and traditions of 1776."

RIFLES AND FLINTLOCKS

It was with the greatest difficulty that the mass of the colonial small farmers and workers generally were persuaded to join the Continental armies. In his book about the period the British Col. Whitton says of the frontiersmen (small farmers), "The rebel officers in general are perfectly ignorant of their business," but the private men are well trained to the handling of arms and remarkably well armed."

These men used the rifle, a long-range weapon of considerable accuracy; while the British (and many of the colonials) still used the more antiquated types of gun with a reliable range of no more than fifty feet. (It is for this reason, not on account of any special courage, that the colonials at Bunker Hill were ordered not to fire "until they saw the whites in the enemies' eyes." This command was a very ordinary one at the time.)

PAINE WRITES!

The year had been going for a year (from 1775) and in spite of Washington's brilliant strategy the outlook was very dark, when, in 1776 occurred the first real victory for the colonial bourgeoisie. This was the publication of Thomas Paine's famous pamphlet, "Common Sense," which rallied to the support of the colonial armies the previously indifferent rank and file of the population. The Declaration of Independence, by the Third Continental Congress, immediately followed.

Opinion about the effect of Paine's pamphlet is unanimous among historians. Whitton says: "It spread like wildfire throughout the country. More than a hundred thousand copies were speedily sold, and it carried conviction wherever it went. IT CONVERTED TENS OF THOUSANDS WHO HAD BEEN COLD TO THE IDEA OF INDEPENDENCE. It had the warm approval of Benjamin Franklin and Samuel Adams. Washington himself spoke of its 'sound doctrine and unswerving reasoning.'"

A quotation from one of Paine's works will indicate the reason for the sensational success of his appeal to the common people. Paine said: "Revolutions, then, have for their object a change in the moral condition of governments; and with this change the burden of taxes will lessen, and civilization will be left to the enjoyment of that abundance of which it is now deprived."

Paine was a sincere advocate of these principles, revolutionary

then, that today we would classify as "liberal." Like all liberals, he had no understanding of the true nature of capitalist society. Later, Paine helped round the first American Bank, and when colonial democrats opposed the institution as the builder of special privilege, Paine replied that "... This being the nature of a bank, there can be no accumulation of wealth and power which cannot be trusted in the hands of any set of men whatsoever, without endangering public safety."

It must be said for Paine that he did not dream that he was helping to found a capitalist society. Paine's motives were honestly humanitarian, and his influence upon the day not to be underestimated. There would very likely not have been even a Bill of Rights in our federal constitution but for the propaganda and influence of Thomas Paine.

JEFFERSON

Jefferson himself, one of the few upperclass supporters of the Bill of Rights, had an equally limited vision. Jefferson spoke and wrote against the encouragement of manufacturing in the colonies. He believed that the conquering march of capitalism with its attendant miseries, of which he had seen all too much in poverty-stricken and war-torn Europe, could be held off by a strictly agricultural society. Jefferson naturally became one of the leaders of the opposition to capitalist expansion, against the colonial traders and land speculators whose most useful servant was Alexander Hamilton.

All of these men, however, were united in the fight for colonial independence. The Declaration of which followed Paine's pamphlet by only a short time. Mass revolutionary support no wmade a successful outcome possible, yet the road was anything but smooth.

Washington's dogged resistance against superior numbers, with pitiable forces and supplies, had led to a mere series of brilliant retreats, with Trenton as the sole dramatic advance. Conditions in the colonies were frightful, with the most severe punishments enforced in order to maintain any sort of discipline. Desertions were wholesale, with British reinforcements pouring into all ports.

And then, "with the entrance of the American revolution sinks as a minor incident in a world war." (Whitton) "At the instance of the Empress of Russia there had been formed an Armed Neutrality against England, which had been joined by Russia, Sweden, Denmark, Prussia, the Holy Roman Empire, Holland, and other European nations. . . . England was confronted by the united arms of Holland, France, Spain and America. At the same time, the Hindustani Hyder Ali was devastating the Carnatic and menacing Madras. There was serious trouble in Ireland, where the real power had passed into the hands of a volunteer force which was perfectly independent of the government. Twelve nations had been added this year (1780) to the national debt (in England) and the elements of disorder, in the Gordon riots, were so strong that London itself had been for some days at the mercy of the mob. The curtain had seldom fallen on a darker or more ominous scene, and it was plain that the next year must bring with it ruin or deliverance."

Such was the situation in England; and in the colonies the rebellion had turned into a real revolution with mass support, secured by the wonderful military success of the frontier fighters in capturing the whole of Burgoyne's army in New York state, the military turning point of the war. The courage of the American common people, and the fierce commercial rivalry of the European capitalist powers, were insuring victory for the American bourgeoisie.

By Walter Gardner.

"All the King's Horses" is an enchanting tale of a movie actor who became king of a mythical kingdom for a night, and a queen who fell in love with the king (the real king) after she had kissed the actor, not knowing he was only the king's double." So says the Examiner reviewer, Ada Hanifin. Further, "of course, it is all quite improbable, but who would think it not quite so enchanting, perhaps."

Carl Brisson, in the double part, a gentleman who is a sort of Maurice Chevalier with a bit more sense, sings pleasantly and manages to squeeze a bit of a satire out of sappy musical-comedy war. Mary Ellis, as the love-sick queen, is a couple of cuts above the run-of-the-mill movie star. But her part in the story is so imbued that short of being played as burlesque it has to remain one of those things that make you grit your teeth. The film attempts to be in the mood of one of the old Louis XIV musicals, but lacks the realistic sting that made Lubitsch interesting.

The second feature offers that over-dressed clothes-horse, Kay Francis, in a luxurious, quickie called "Living On Velvet." George Brent, apparently played by a crack-up, and escaping unscathed, burns up his life in remorseless recklessness. Kay marries him and tries to help him adjust himself to the idea of ordinary living. There is an idea here which could have been developed psychologically with considerable success within its narrow social limits. But the thing degenerates into just another Hollywood sex struggle. This epic might better have been called: "Kay Francis in 'Gowns By Orry-Kelly.' You can hardly see the lines for the clothes. They bear about the same relationship to the film as does the quiet gurgle of a wideopen police siren to a Bach sonata. Only this picture could hardly be accused of being in that class.

In the newsreel we see Rockefeller being fingerprinted in New York, to the accompaniment of a speech by United States Attorney General Cummings urging that "All honest citizens should be fingerprinted for their own protection against kidnapping, or for identification in case of accident, etc." So starts the campaign to popularize in "free" America the European police system of supervision over the movements of all individuals whose activities the government does not approve. One would think, though, that they would have chosen a more respectable individual than Rockefeller to set the good example. How about Father Coughlin, Willie (Emperor) Hearst, or even Bruno Hauptmann?

SERA CRISIS

(Continued from Page 1.)

organizations to popularize the State Workers' Bill and gain the support of trade unionists, political groups and others vitally interested in the struggle for adequate insurance.

A big send-off party is being planned for the night of March 9 for the San Francisco delegation to the Unemployed Congress. Between now and that time all delegates elected Sunday or at any future date are requested to register at 342 Valencia Street at the office of the Public Works and Unemployed Union. Any information regarding the campaign for unemployment insurance may be obtained by writing or calling at the above address.

* Delegate List.

The unions which sent delegates to Sunday's conference follows: Local 80 Tailors' Union; Local 203 Sausage Makers; Local 1158 Painters; Local 732 and Local 68, Machinists; Local 38-79 International Longshoremen; United Bedding Workers; Public Works and Unemployed Union; San Mateo Relief Workers' Union.

Thomas Jefferson Said:

"... governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it..."

(From the Declaration of Independence.)

Lenin Said:

"There is not a single state, however democratic, which does not contain loopholes in its Constitution guaranteeing the bourgeoisie the legal possibility of despatching troops against the workers, in case the exploited class 'disturbs' its position of slavery and tries to behave in a non-slavish manner."

(The Proletarian Revolution and the Renegade Kautsky, P. 27)

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Union Label Applied For.

Members of the Socialist Party, Repudiate Your Bankrupt Leadership!

Members of the Socialist Party in California! Your State Convention, dominated by such "socialists" as Cameron King, has just rejected the united front offer made by the Communist Party for joint action on four issues vitally affecting the workers and small farmers of California.

Your State Convention, by this cynical action, has repudiated you!

Your state "leadership," while still paying its verbal respects to the fight against the corrupt and decaying capitalist system, has again thrown the class struggle overboard by its action!

YOUR "LEADERS" HAVE ISOLATED YOU FROM THE CLASS STRUGGLE IN CALIFORNIA! THE CRYING NEED OF THE WORKERS AND SMALL FARMERS IN THIS STATE IS A UNITED FRONT OF STRUGGLE AGAINST THE CONCERTED ATTACK OF THE MOST REACTIONARY REGIME IN THE HISTORY OF THE STATE!

AS SINCERE WORKERS, YOU ARE CALLED UPON TO MAKE THE DECISION ON THE UNITED FRONT FOR YOURSELVES. THE QUESTION IS CRYSTAL CLEAR: WILL YOU ALLOW YOUR "LEADERS" TO REPUDIATE YOUR SINCERE DESIRE TO STRUGGLE AGAINST CORRUPT CAPITALISM—OR WILL YOU REPUDIATE YOUR BANKRUPT "LEADERSHIP" AND JOIN WITH US IN A UNITED FRONT SUCH AS WILL DEFEAT THE ATTACKS OF THE MERRIAM REGIME?

Locals and Branches of the Socialist Party! Ignore the betrayal decision of your "leaders"! Join with units and sections of the Communist Party in defense of your interests, of the interests of our class!

The working class demands action—not police gestures of lip-service to the class struggle!

Demand the Removal of Davis!

Paul Davis, San Francisco's Relief Administrator, was recently forced to back down on his threats to eliminate from the relief rolls all militant workers—but now again, spurred on by the Hearst press, he is moving for the wholesale discharge of class conscious workers!

Hearst is making Mr. Davis stick to his bargain: if Davis was on Communists, the agreement is that the slimy Hearst press will back Davis politically and help whitewash his office.

THE VICTIMS OF THIS HEARST-DAVIS ALLIANCE ARE THE SCORES OF THOUSANDS OF WORKERS DEPENDENT ON RELIEF PROJECTS IN SAN FRANCISCO COUNTY! THIS DRIVE AGAINST MILITANT WORKERS IS THE FIRST STEP TOWARD A GENERAL LOWERING OF RELIEF STANDARDS! DAVIS MUST NOT BE ALLOWED TO GO THROUGH WITH HIS PROGRAM OF INTIMIDATION! HE MUST BE REMOVED FROM HIS POST!

Workers on relief projects—workers in trade unions and other organizations—pass resolutions denouncing Davis' campaign of victimizing relief workers whose only crime is devotion to the interests of their class, and DEMAND THE REMOVAL OF DAVIS!

Send copies of these resolutions to State Relief Administrator McLaughlin and Federal Administrator Hopkins at Washington, D. C.

The united protest of all relief workers—supported by trade unions and workers' mass organizations, can defeat the Davis-Hearst open-shop program on the relief projects!

BRING THIS MATTER UP IN YOUR ORGANIZATIONS THIS WEEK! ACT NOW!

LET DAVIS FEEL THE POWER OF THE ORGANIZED WORKING CLASS BEFORE ANY MORE WORKERS ARE VICTIMIZED!

Demand Union Wages On Relief Jobs!

As usual, William Randolph Hearst is again leading the attack against any measure which threatens the bloated profits of the capitalist class. In a front page editorial in his morning papers of February 25, he denounces Senator McCarran, who introduced the "prevailing wage" provision in the President's relief bill, passed by the Senate last week by a margin of one vote.

Hearst speaks of a "nation-wide storm of indignation" aroused by the McCarran amendment. Of course, the employers are indignant, for this would hamper their wage-cutting program—but it was a "nation-wide storm of indignation" from organized labor that forced these senators to vote for the prevailing rate amendment!

The Senators were not sentimentally touched by the thought of paying relief workers starvation wages—they were frightened by the thought of a wave of strikes from one end of the country to another! Already, 1500 building trades workers are on strike in Toledo against slave wages on the F. E. R. A. projects!

Now is the time for relief workers, backed by organized labor in the trade unions, to bring pressure to bear on Congress and the Federal Administration!

THE DEMAND SHOULD BE, NOT FOR THE PREVAILING RATE OF PAY ON F. E. R. A. JOBS, BUT FOR UNION WAGES!

THIS DEMAND, IN THE FORM OF THOUSANDS OF RESOLUTIONS, SHOULD FLOOD THE SENATE AND THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, WITH COPIES TO PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND RELIEF ADMINISTRATOR HOPKINS! MASS PRESSURE WILL DO THE JOB!

In California—the building of a Mass Convention for Unemployment Insurance, to be held in Sacramento March 10 and 11, will be a blow against the starvation plans of Messrs. Roosevelt and Hopkins!

Support the Unemployed Mass Convention! On to Sacramento March 10 and 11!

Fake Photos for Lying Stories



The Ukraine, once the granary of the Russians and now Soviet land of those doomed to dictatorial starvation. Mr. Walker, whose accompanying article is one of a series exposing how the Communist regime is deliberately starving its own, risked his life to make these revelations from prohibited territory. Here is what remained of a pretty 22 year old girl, found lying in a field near Poltava by Walker. Her head was wrapped in black cloth, covered by a quilt. In her fingers, rubbed raw, were pieces of roots which she had used for food.

Trying to rouse an anti-Soviet hatred in America Hearst has been keeping in a steady barrage of lies. In the S. F. Call-Bulletin, from which the above is taken, is now running a series of the most atrocious lies about starvation in the Ukraine (where actually there was a fair crop and every one has plenty of food). This series is illustrated by photos allegedly taken by "Mr. Walker" and smuggled out. In reality these are old photos, taken of famine during the Tsar's time and taken out of the files where one can have him 20 years and are retouched again. The above, supposedly a corpse is actually a girl asleep. The left arm having been painted in unnatural position to make it seem a corpse. But the "artist" didn't know his anatomy and painted the arm completely unconnected with the body.

TWO MOTHERS . . .

A SHORT STORY

One had to climb two flights of groaning, broken stairs, and feel one's way on a banister that shook like a loose tooth, up a third flight, that rose almost vertically and disappeared into the darkness, to reach Anna Joseph's flat. But these untidy preliminaries were immediately swept away when you opened the door of her home. Her friendly smile wiped the worries of the local problems of the movement from one's mind. She and five of her seven children lived in a four room, sloping-ceilinged flat. For years she had kept the revolutionary flame of the movement burning in that small, mid-western university city; most of the time, she was the only spark. Organizers came and left, as activities proved fruitless, but Anna Joseph never lost her spirit or cheerfulness. She greeted each newcomer with the same warmth and comradeship. But in these days of the depression, the revolutionary movement came to stay.

Anna Joseph's husband had left her shortly after her eighth child was born. The revolutionary activities of his wife did not seem to agree with him. The burden of caring for and supporting the children fell entirely upon her shoulders. Two of her children were married and lived away from home. But, in spite of her interminable worry and misery, she found time for local activities in the workers' movement, which she did cheerfully, uncompromisingly.

Another load was suddenly thrust upon Anna's already overburdened shoulders. The new, local party organizer, Howard Jensen, had contracted pneumonia. Because of youthful zeal, he had greatly overtaxed his energies. He was forced home from a hunger march with a burning fever. Anna—no one knows how; it was a knack with her—found room for Jensen in her home. She nursed him as her own, and stayed up night after night to save this youthful revolutionist whose mother had not yet heard of her son's illness.

When the days of delirium ended and Jensen began to recuperate, Anna wrote to his mother who lived in a small town of a neighboring state.

Mrs. Jensen, a secretary of a local church; a determined woman, and a hard worker whose deceased husband had been a hard working minister, trembled with dread when she had first heard—indirectly—that her son had be-

come a Communist. She implored and begged Howard to stop his activities. But she knew deep down in her heart that Howard would not listen to her "sentimentalities"; that he never took anything up unless he studied, learned and understood it thoroughly. Her emotional entreaties never touched his logical mind. This brilliant son of hers had entered a university at sixteen and left it at nineteen to join the Communist movement.

And now this letter from this unknown mother who had nursed her son, her Howard, back to health. She didn't curse her son's activities for making him ill. She became resolved. How was she to win back her boy, Howard, who was drifting farther and farther away from her. Children weren't compelled to obey parents these days. Her remaining child, a boy of fourteen, did not solace her grief. She loved both children equally as much, and if anything, favored her brilliant, unruly "Howie." She would go to her son immediately. She said as much in a return letter.

A cold, angry wind shook the windows of Anna's home on the day Mrs. Jensen was expected. The bitter cheerlessness of the wintry day crept bitingly through the poorly heated rooms. Howard was sitting up in bed. Anna was sitting on a chair, talking to him. Howard had previously spoken at length about his petty-bourgeois mother and her small town ways. He didn't know what she was going to say or do. Although he would never admit it, inwardly he was worried. And Anna Joseph who was the source for answers of local problems, who had helped comrades in trouble, who found ways of clothing and feeding traveling comrades who passed through the city, who gave practical advice for a thousand and one things, was completely stumped. She, who had come from that famous Russian revolutionary town of Kapula, and who had done illegal work in Russia when she was a young girl, and had passed through the 1905 Revolution and many pogroms, and had carried the spark of the Revolution across thousands of miles of land, seas and more land to a small city in this country, wondered about a petty bourgeois mother from a small town.

Would Mrs. Jensen demand that her son return home? After all, she was helping to support him. One wasn't dealing with an enemy of the working class. She was a well meaning mother of a fine

newcomer into the Party. There they sat, the two revolutionists, young, embryonic, untried theory, and middle-aged, battle scarred practice when they heard uncertain steps upon the ante-room stairs. With an anxious smile on her face, Anna went to the door and opened it.

Both mothers were surprised. One had expected a wild haired wild eyed bolshevik—whatever that was—that the papers screamed and raved about, and saw instead a short, heavy set, brown eyed, still black haired, care-worn face of a smiling woman who greeted her with a pleasant, foreign accented voice. And the other had expected a stern lipped, sharp, grey eyed, word biting American woman, and found a still goodlooking, somewhat grey-haired, anxious-faced mother. Their greetings were short and nervous. But the fear that had clutched their hearts had melted away by the unexpected warm greeting.

"How is my Howard?" asked Mrs. Jensen, anxiously.

"He is fine. I had a hard time keeping him in bed," was Anna's cheerful reply.

"Oh, he mustn't get up yet." They entered Howard's room. "Here he is."

They greeted each other almost normally. Her heart beat laboriously, painfully as she stared at his pale, smooth cheeked face. He looked at her with expectant curiosity. She wanted to hug and kiss him, but instead, she sat down to ease her pounding heart. They spoke guardedly—parrying with words. Both knew that sooner or later they had to broach the problem that was the cause of this visit. They approached it and drew back, as one testing an unknown, frozen lake. Finally she ventured a question.

"Do you want to go home?" Howard had never dreamt of such an uncompromising request from his mother. Had she changed? He thought hard for a minute. In spite of his surface hardness, he had a feeling of love for his hard working mother; a feeling he carefully guarded. What did she mean? And then to her:

"No mother. Communism isn't a plaything with me. It is something bigger than you and I; bigger than a whole nation. It is the only science that gives you a clear picture of what is going on in society and in the world."

She hesitated, and tried to quiet her trembling fingers.

"All right, Howard. You know your own mind."

Clay Naff In Jail As Transcript In Appeal Is Filed

PHOENIX, Arizona, Feb. 21—Transcripts in the Supreme Court appeal of Clay Naff, militant worker and class war prisoner now at the Arizona State Prison, were filed this week by the Superior Court reporter. The transcript contains 1,427 pages of testimony and is the largest ever prepared in the history of Maricopa County's criminal procedure.

The appeal in Naff's case was filed at the time of sentence in Superior Court by Defense Counsel Thomas J. Croft, former president of the Arizona State Federation of Labor. Naff was denied bond pending the outcome of his appeal and now is serving a maximum sentence of two years.

During the past several years Naff has actively participated in the struggles of the unemployed and agricultural workers of Arizona, mainly in the Salt River Valley area.

The International Labor Defense calls on all workers and liberal organizations to rush protests to Governor L. B. McEuer, Attorney General Sullivan and to Justice Ross of the Arizona Supreme Court, all in Phoenix, demanding Naff's release on bail pending appeal.

Nat. Committee Sends C. S. Protest To Sacramento

NEW YORK, Feb. 24—Twenty representatives of many professions, at the call of the National Committee for the Defense of Political Prisoners, have today dispatched protests against the one-sided conduct of the criminal syndicalist trials now taking place in Sacramento, California.

The protest was signed by James T. Farrell, Chicago novelist; Louis Lozowick, New York artist; Alonzo Hansen, Wisconsin sculptor; Walter Lowenfels, poet; Winifred L. Chappell of the Methodist Federation for Social Service; John Howard Lawson, playwright; Edward Dahlberg, novelist; Herbert Kline, editor of New Theatre, and Emanuel Eisencberg, writer, and others.

LETTUCE WORKER

By Robert J. Peersall.

Blood! Blood in the Lettuce fields!
All sticky red are the tender green leaves,
And the ground beneath is fertilized with blood.
Monstrous is the crop that shall be harvested from this soil,
And another crop that is harvested shall be glorious.

In your filthy prisons you have penned our old leaders.
Fools! Do you think we can produce no other leaders?
Do you think we are as sterile as your own stock?
Do you think starvation can defeat the elemental purpose
Of the broad hips and fertile bosoms of the working class?

Fools! We are life itself,
Starvation but nerves us, and we take the steel of your bullets—
Even into our bodies we take it and it strengthens us;
And we come back ten-fold, a hundred-fold,
And our blood shed on the lettuce goes into ten thousand homes.
And those that eat shall know that they eat of our blood,
And eating, they shall learn of our blessing and our curse.

Our blessing that they are workers, if they are workers,
Our blessing that they are of us, are robbed and despised like us,
Our blessing that they will one day stand side by side with us;
Our curse upon Imperial Valley until workers own the soil,
Our curse fused by bosses' bullets into iron resolve!

MUNITIONS, MONOPOLY, IMPERIALISM AND WAR

By BILL DUNNE

We MUST stop the next war!

Important as was the part of the working class—deceived and misled by their official leaders if the American Federation of Labor and the Socialist Party—in 1917-18 in producing the war munitions (and fighting the war), it is still more important today because of the great technical advances made since the World War.

It follows that the chances of the working class and its allies preventing or defeating imperialist war are better today than they were at that time. The whole question is one of consciousness, determination and organization.

Furthermore, the international situation today is much different than in 1917-18. The worst crisis in the history of American and world capitalism has disillusioned millions of the working class who were formerly supporters of the wars of their rulers or indifferent to them. Millions of American workers know now their interest is in fighting for the right to work and live instead of fighting and supporting the predatory wars of Morgan, Rockefeller, Mellon and the rest of the little clique of multimillionaires who rule and rob the working population.

American workers and the working class and colonial peoples of the whole world have now a powerful ally in the working class movement of the Soviet Union. Its unwavering stand against imperialist war has been a tremendous force in postponing the outbreak of the new world war in a period when crimson war clouds hang low over the entire globe.

The fight against imperialism is also defense of the Soviet Union, the fortress and fatherland of the world's working class. Monopoly capitalism, beset and terrified by the crisis which it created, alarmed by the growing organization and understanding of the exploited population, brings forth the hideous but fascist. The struggle against imperialism—the weapon of capitalism in decay against the working class.

The gigantic quantities of all kinds of natural resources and finished products needed to carry on successful modern warfare—making all industries part of the war machine—place in the hands of the working class the power to cripple and paralyze this war machinery. But if the working class waits for imperialism to take on an open military character before it organizes and acts, it will exact a terrible toll from working class ranks before the war makers and their system are overthrown. The time to fight imperialist war is all the time.

It has been shown on the basis of ordinance requirements for the military forces in 1917-18-19 that millions of workers were needed to produce and transport them. American workers could have stopped the imperialist slaughter in 1917. They did not do so and the working class of the entire world paid the most horrible penalty in all history.

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COMMUNIST PARTY, U. S. A.,
37 Grove Street,
San Francisco, Calif.

[] I want more information about the Party.

[] I want to join the Party.

Name.....

Address.....

City.....

Emergency Appeal For Help Made By C. S. Defendants

WITNESSES NEEDED

Your comrades are in trouble. Seventeen working class organizers are facing trial in which California employers are trying to railroad them to the penitentiary. Only you can save them.

WE NEED:

Workers who have been employed by the ranch of W. H. Carpenter at Oakley, Calif., or the ranch of Frank M. Peterson at Earlham, Calif. Workers who participated in the great cotton strike of 1933 and particularly those who witnessed the killing of workers by vigilantes around Pixley, Calif., on Oct. 10, 1933, and around that date. Workers who were herded into stockades and driven out of the County by vigilantes and deputies in Contra Costa County last year, particularly around Martinez. Workers who can testify to the wage and living conditions on ranches during the past five years. We must show the real reason for these strikes.

Has anyone useful information about the stool pigeons: Robert M. Hicks, William L. Harr, William Malin Hanks, Louis Heminger, and Melville Harris?

Do you know anyone who has information he can testify to?

Notify: THE INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE, Room 410, 1095 Market St., San Francisco, or your nearest I. L. D. branch.